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Report

to

Congress

**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM**

FISCAL YEAR 1991



A Conservation and Recreation Legacy

i

COMPLETED



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

8 APR 1992

NO REPLY NEEDED TO:

L34(784)

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to transmit to you the 15th Annual Report on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grants-in-Aid program. This report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the LWCF Act, 16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(7).

During fiscal year 1991, 50 States, 5 Territories, and the District of Columbia received funding for 374 parkland acquisition and recreation development projects totalling \$24.7 million. States also expended \$25.2 million on existing grants during the year. The program's unexpended balance at the end of fiscal year 1991 totalled over \$67.9 million.

The majority of new projects funded during this fiscal year were for new development or for rehabilitation of existing facilities. Over 77 percent of this year's funding was used at the local level to help meet increasing demands for close-to-home recreation opportunities.

The Annual Report summarizes the overall effectiveness of the States in meeting the objectives of the LWCF and their respective State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. It also summarizes current fiscal year statistics and program highlights with suggestions for future State program improvements and State planning efforts.

A copy of this report is also being sent to the Honorable George Miller, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Sincerely,

James M. Ridenour
Director

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Energy and
Natural Resources
United States Senate

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) program provides Federal grant assistance to State and local units of government for public outdoor recreation purposes. All park and recreation systems that receive L&WCF assistance are strictly required to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap in all their programs, activities and facilities.

Regulations of the National Park Service (NPS) and the Dept. of the Interior strictly prohibit any such discrimination in federally-assisted areas. Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against in any NPS or L&WCF-assisted program, activity or facility should write to:

**Director, Equal Opportunity Program
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127**



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

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L34(7R4)

APR 8 1992

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James M. Ridenour
Director

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Don Young
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives

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THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FY 1965 TO FY 1991

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report to Congress is submitted in compliance with Section 6(f)(7) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended.

Section 6(f)(7) requires that each State:

"evaluate its grant programs annually under guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and transmit such evaluation to the Secretary."

The results of such evaluations are to be reported annually to the National Park Service (NPS) on a fiscal year basis. The Service, in turn, prepares a summary report to Congress. State reports must include "an analysis of the accomplishments of the Fund for the period reported and may also include recommendations as to future improvements for the operation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program."

Twenty-seven years ago the Land and Water Conservation Fund program was enacted "to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all

citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations. . . such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation. . . ."

The Fund program provides matching grants to States, and through the States to local units of government, for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Planning grants are also available to the States to help develop Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs).

At the Federal level, the Fund program is administered by NPS through seven Regional Offices. The Service's Washington Office provides guidance and program coordination. Project proposals are submitted to NPS Regional Offices through the State agency or individual (State Liaison Officer) authorized to represent the State for purposes of administering the L&WCF Act.

The States are responsible for analyzing needs, determining priorities for fund-

ing projects, and ensuring program compliance with Federal regulations and administrative guidelines affecting the program.

On the State grants 'side' alone, a total of 35,864 State and local projects have been funded. These matching grants have supported protection of 2,274,135 acres of recreation lands and development of nearly 25,500 basic recreation facilities in every State and territory of the nation.

This 1991 Annual Report highlights accomplishments of the L&WCF program during the past year. It also summarizes the overall effectiveness of the States meeting the objective of the L&WCF and their respective SCORPs.

Resource Reinvestment

Most of the income deposited to the Fund has come from offshore oil and gas leasing and royalty revenues, based on the idea of recycling the proceeds of natural resources development back into natural resources protection.

While one non-renewable resource is being consumed, re-

newable resources in the form of parks are being increased and improved.

Partnership with States

L&WCF grants have also emphasized a leadership role for the States in planning, funding and supplying nationwide recreation opportunities. The planning, priority setting, project selection and matching requirements of the Act create a full partnership between Federal, State and local governments aimed at establishing a national recreation system, composed of local, State and national areas. States have responded to this emphasis through commitments to continuing recreation planning, establishment and expansion of their own park, river, trail and other recreation systems; encouragement of local recreation planning; and establishment of their own funding mechanisms for local and state parks. Localities have responded by increasing priorities for recreation and by passing hundreds of recreation bond issues and other funding initiatives. State and local efforts have been enhanced further by the volunteer efforts of thousands of citizens, working to protect, improve and even op-

erate or maintain those park and recreation areas they know best for the benefit of all.

A Permanent, National Recreation Estate

A third conservation principle bolstered by the program is the concept of a permanent, national recreation estate. The L&WCF Act requires that all property acquired or developed with Fund monies be maintained perpetually in public recreation use. This ensures that tens of thousands of parks and recreation sites - at every level and in almost every county of the United States - are recognized as continuing legacies that must remain available for all future generations of Americans. More detailed information on individual State's activities is available through NPS or the appropriate State Liaison Officer. A complete listing of all L&WCF grant projects approved by NPS during FY 1991 is available on request from the Service's headquarters office.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Funding through Fiscal Year 1991

Since the origin of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) program in 1965, \$3.1 billion have been appropriated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas for acquisition, development and planning grants designed to improve the quantity and quality of recreation opportunities in the United States.

Income to the L&WCF is derived largely from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts, with additional income through the sale of Federal Surplus Property. Table 1 (see Appendix) shows appropriations for the Fund from 1965 through 1991.

For two decades, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been America's basic support for Federal, State and local land acquisition and for State and local outdoor recreation development.

Through 1991, a total of 35,864 grant projects have been approved to support the acquisition of open space for park lands and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Federal obligations totalling \$8,112,429,708 have been matched by State and local contributions, for a total L&WCF State grant investment of over six billion dollars.

Of the total number of grant projects, 8,383 have been for acquisition of 2,274,135 acres of parkland, while 26,985 projects have been for development of outdoor recreation facilities. Grants for statewide outdoor recreation planning account for 496 projects.

Over seventy-seven percent of the total funds obligated have gone to locally spon-

sored projects to provide close-to-home recreational opportunities that are readily accessible to user populations. Table 2 (see Appendix) shows obligations by State over the life of the program.

Since 1965, funding for the required Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) process has totalled 496 projects with a Federal share of \$44,987,866. SCORPs provide long-term policy guidance and detailed Action Programs to guide public and private outdoor recreation programs within each State over the next several years.

The primary purposes of the State Grants portion of the L&WCF are:

- 1) to provide grants-in-aid to States and local units of government for acquisition of park lands and open space;
- 2) to support development of State and local facilities for outdoor recreation; and
- 3) to assist States in the development and maintenance of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.

States Continue to Increase Efficiency in Management of Fund Dollars

State obligations for FY 1991 were \$25,413,313, including amendments, leaving an end-of-year unobligated balance of over \$15 million. Funds outlayed during the year totalled \$25.2 million, resulting in a net decrease of the unexpended balance to \$67.9 million.

Since the introduction in 1984 of initiatives to encourage more efficient obligation and expenditure of L&WCF grant funds, almost all of the 50 States have improved their financial management procedures to make maximum use of the limited funding available. In addition to technical innovations such as computer tracking of individual project expenditures to provide alerts on slow-moving projects, States have worked with their own treasury departments to reduce the time for processing of billings and "recycled" sizable amounts of L&WCF dollars by restructuring older projects with unexpended balances to free dollars for reobligation.

They have also set shorter periods for new project completions which has resulted in a much improved average implementation time for all projects.

Details of fiscal 1991 funding

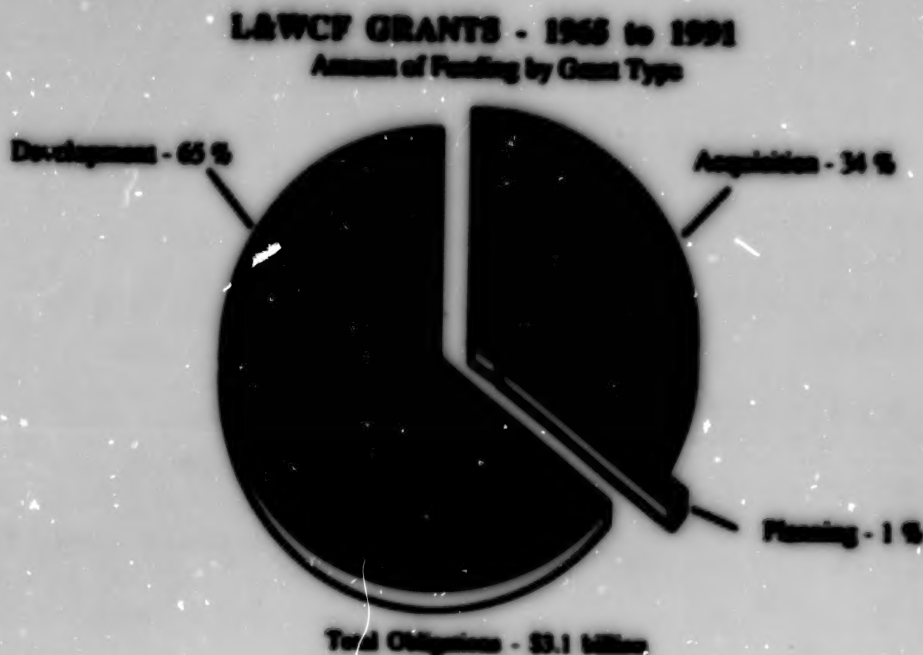
The number of grants in FY 1991 was a net total of 374. Following are summary highlights of grant obligations:

• Breakdown by type of grant:

- 28 acquisition grants to acquire 2,474 acres of park and recreation land,
- 310 development grants to provide sports and playfields, camping and picnic areas, trails, fishing, boating access and other basic recreation facilities.
- 15 new planning grants to support ongoing improvements in Statewide Outdoor Recreation plans.

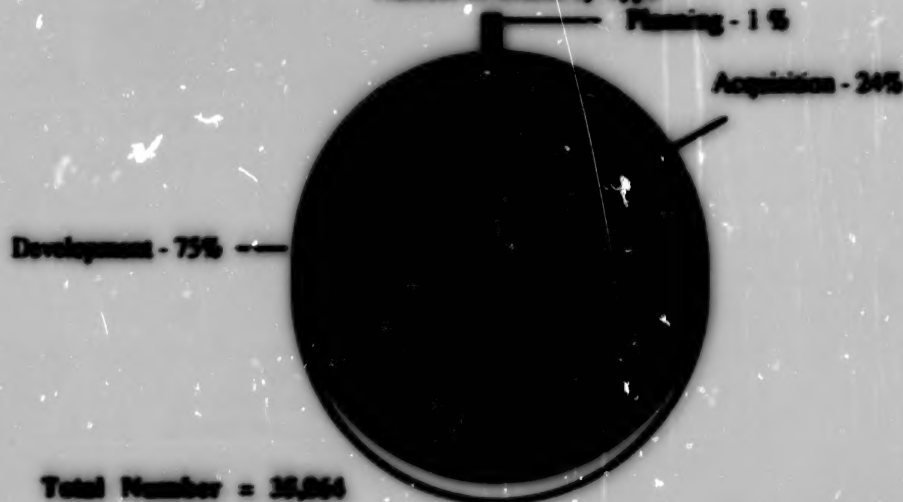
• Acquisition projects received 16 percent of the funds obligated, development projects received 80 percent, and planning projects received 4 percent of the funds obligated.

• Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) were the location of 48 percent of grant funds (see Appendix, Table 3, for State-by-State breakdown of SMSA funding).



L&WCF GRANTS - 1965 to 1991

Number of Grants by Type



- Local government-sponsored projects received over 77 percent of the total funds obligated for new projects.

- State-sponsored projects received 21 percent of the total funds obligated for new projects.

Levels of competition for funds available

To demonstrate levels of competition under their Open Project Selection Processes, States report the total amounts requested and awarded in the annual grant rounds that they sponsor.

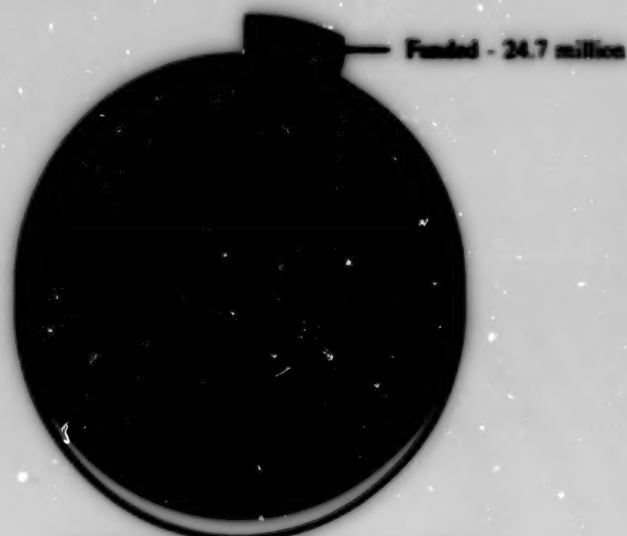
- The 56 States and Territories received a total of 2,394 L&WCF grant applications or preapplications in FY 1991 for a total (Federal) matching amount of \$324,782,660.

- From these amounts, 53 States and Territories selected 444 grant applications totalling \$24,682,798.

- Because of the relatively small amounts of funding available in 1991, three States postponed or delayed selection on L&WCF projects this year, while several others placed ceilings on the amount for which any applicant could apply.

State-by-State details of FY 1991 competitions are included in Appendix Table 5 of this report.

Level of Competition in FY 1991



L&WCF Grant Applications - National Totals

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM IN FISCAL 1991

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning

The L&WCF Act requires each State to prepare and maintain a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) as a condition of receiving acquisition and development grants from the Fund. A new plan must be completed at least once every five years.

Building on a 1989 report of the American Planning Association, a cooperative effort by the National Park Service, State recreation planners and the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers developed a complete revision and updating of Federal SCORP guidelines. They were implemented in late 1990. The guidelines are based on extensive input from the States with additional suggestions from a number of Federal agencies and outdoor recreation groups.

The new, broader guidelines allow more State freedom for innovation in the entire planning process and are oriented towards decision-based planning based on extensive public participation.

Requirements on Conversion of Grant Sites - Compliance with Section 6(f)(3)

There are only two basic prerequisites for receiving assistance under the L&WCF program...projects must be in accord with the State's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and project sponsors must agree to to use lands acquired or developed with Fund assistance for public outdoor recreation purposes in perpetuity.

The legacy of more than 25 years of Federal recreation assistance through the L&WCF

program is no more evident than in the perpetual use requirement.

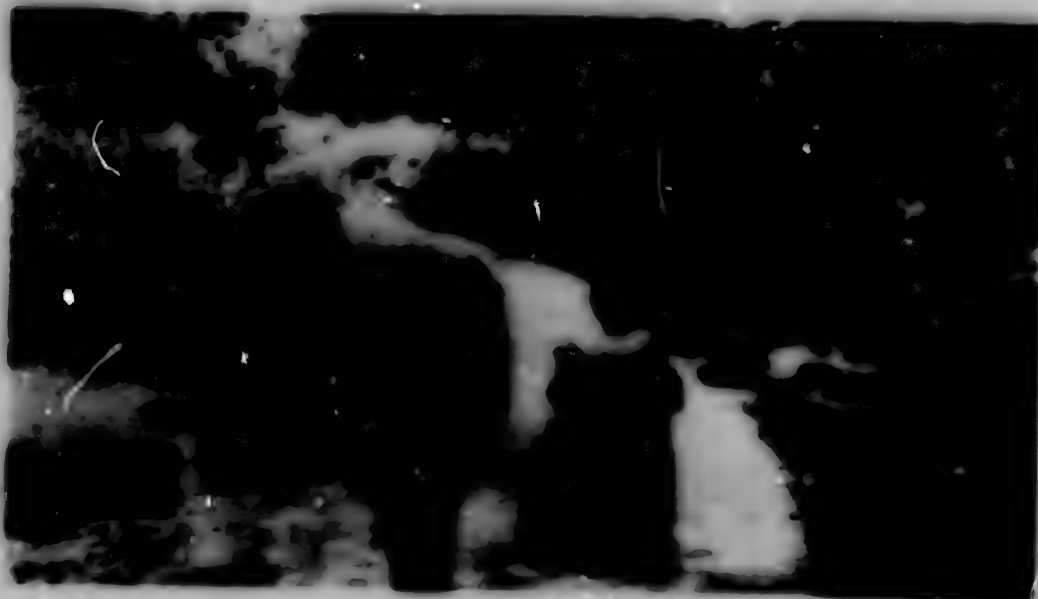
This is mandated by Section 6(f)(3) of the L&WCF Act of 1965, as amended, which specifically prohibits the conversion of lands acquired or developed with fund assistance to other than public outdoor recreation use without the authorization of the Secretary of the Interior and the provision by the project sponsor of replacement land of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent location and recreation usefulness.

This section forms the basis for continuing compliance responsibility of the National Park Service and State governments which work as partners, to ensure that (1) property interests at assisted sites are not conveyed for non-public or non-recreation uses; (2) non-eligible recreation facilities are not developed within the project area; and, (3) recreation use has not been terminated or substantially impaired.

This partnership is manifested in several ways including continued cooperation, improved communication between the States and project sponsors, on-site inspections programs, and public awareness activities.

Assuring Full Access to Fund-Assisted Parks and Programs

The L&WCF program is committed to the concept of providing quality recreational opportunities on an equitable basis to all segments of the population. Compliance with the civil rights requirements of Title VI, the Age Discrimination Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (504), the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is required by all park and recreation systems that have received L&WCF assistance. NPS recreation grant offices and cooperating State agencies have the responsibility for assuring compliance with these regulations.



Compliance and technical assistance efforts with recipients indicate that the greatest compliance concerns are related to program and facility accessibility for people with disabilities under the ARA, 504 and the ADA. These laws require recipients of Federal assistance to assure that all programs, both structural and non-structural, are accessible to people with disabilities.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, enacted on July 26, 1990, builds on existing legislation Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and essentially extends Section 504's mandate of non-discrimination based on disability to most of the private sector and to any public agencies not previously covered by Section 504. The two laws share many common terms; however, the scope of the ADA is significantly broader than Section 504. All public services and accommodations are subject to ADA regulations, regardless of whether Federal funding is received as compared to Section 504 which applied to recipients of Federal financial assistance only. ADA's Title II strengthens the existing Section 504 regulation for self-evaluation of programs and facilities, and requires that all State and local government agencies complete self-evaluations by January 26, 1993.

The passage of the ADA has heightened awareness of accessibility issues, and it is predicted that complaints and litigation are likely to increase.

Recognizing the necessity to educate grant recipients in the methods as well as the requirements for accessibility, NPS recreation grants offices are continuing a program of training and technical assistance. In 1991, a workshop was held in Albuquerque to give participants a comprehensive understanding of Federal civil rights requirements and the NPS compliance and enforcement program. As a result of these efforts, many recipients are now conducting system-wide evaluations of their recreation and park programs with input from the disabled community and considering changes that need to be made to ensure that all citizens and visitors have access.

FY 1991 HIGHLIGHTS OF STATE RECREATION PLANNING

Alaska

To aid in the development of the Action Plan, during the winter of 1991 meetings with agencies and the public were held in each region to identify and prioritize recreation needs. Partnership ideas were sought from agencies, organizations and businesses. The State will complete an economic impact study using data from a 1990 survey of over 1,500 State Park users in association with AAA average daily travel expenditures and the Park Service Money Generation Model to estimate how much recreation contributes to the local economy of selected State Park units.

Arizona

Arizona State Parks reestablished the Natural Area Program Advisory Committee to evaluate potential natural area acquisitions. Work progressed on the development of a trails protection handbook, *Public Access and Corridor Preservation, A Guide to the Protection of Arizona's Trails*. The State Trail System nomination criteria and nomination form were reviewed and revised and the trail system expanded by 45 trails.

Colorado

Colorado is close to completing its 1991 SCORP. Work continues under the previous action plan. Momentum to address the SCORP issue of funding to meet the growing needs for quality recreation opportunities picked up speed with the release of the Governor's blue ribbon citizen task force report in December 1990. Though the legislature failed to act on the bill that would give funding to a Great Outdoors Trust Fund, several citizen's groups are working to place an initiative for this purpose on the 1992 ballot.

Connecticut

As part of its 1992 SCORP, Connecticut held a series of eight public forums to provide for local identification of issues in open space and recreation. It was a successful effort with significant issues raised and many helpful suggestions.

Delaware

The 1990 Delaware Outdoors SCORP was distributed. This first color SCORP plan has been well received. A two-year planning project was developed. It focuses on development of a land protection workshop, mapping of greenways and two Park and Recreation Boards and Commissions workshops. A map-registry of Land and Water Conservation Fund-assisted sites was delivered to the National Park Service and distributed to individual local project sponsors.

Florida

In 1991, the State completed a process for identifying current outdoor recreation issues in Florida. The process included a series of seven public workshops that defined over 350 issues affecting outdoor recreation. The outdoor recreation facility inventory was updated to maintain current information necessary to assess Florida's current and future outdoor recreation needs. The inventory includes 461 county and local governments, as well as commercial and non-profit suppliers.

Idaho

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has organized a steering committee to update the SCORP. A major goal is to open new avenues for cooperative natural resource and outdoor recreation planning with Federal, State and local agencies and organizations. The State's First Joint Conference on Recreation and Tourism was held in May with 376 individuals representing Federal, State and local agencies and many private enterprises.

Illinois

Illinois devoted much of its planning effort to developing a public participation process for the 1993 SCORP: twenty-five meetings were conducted with outdoor recreation and conservation interest groups to obtain input on a wide range of planning issues; several surveys were developed to gather information from organizations and individuals. An interagency team evaluated the impact of changes in the Federal wetlands delineation manual.

Indiana

Planning accomplishments in Indiana ranged from traditional recreation planning to innovative land acquisition studies including the preparation of a prospectus and brochure promoting the Natural Resources Foundation. The Foundation was formed to serve as a not-for-profit agency which could accept gifts of property or money for use in assisting the Department of Natural Resources in the purchase and management of public lands. The Department coordinated the analysis of the first large scale property donation to the Foundation proposed by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

Iowa

Iowa conducted a State park user survey to determine recreational activities, expenditures, and origins of system users. A new SCORP was completed and readied for distribution.

Kansas

The recently published Kansas SCORP is one of the few SCORPs developed as a "strategic plan." It goes beyond being a guide for the allocation of L&WCF money to serve in directing the planning processes for other Federal and State funding efforts.

Maine

Six task groups have been formed to identify issues, strategies and actions for the following subjects: public access to private lands; access to public waters; availability of public and private land for outdoor recreation activities; open space, wetlands, and natural habitats; community and multi-town recreation needs; and, trails, greenways and corridors. A draft mail-back questionnaire has been developed for use with a number of households in 1992.

Massachusetts

The State's Technical Advisory Committee has been working on a revised OFSP rating system and will evaluate it by rating the FY 92 project applications against both it and the current rating system. Progress continues in the cooperative development of the geographic information system with particular emphasis on completing the open space inventory. More accurate and complete data is being supplied by communities developing their open space plans, as well as other sources. The *Open Space Planner's Workbook* was published this year.

Michigan

SCORP planning accomplishments include the drafting of a new SCORP which includes the Michigan Statewide Trails Initiative. This initiative calls for the development of a network of trails for Michiganders and visitors.

Minnesota

Planning activities included the initiation of a camping survey aimed at developing a market profile of campground users, determine market segmentation techniques, and eventually generate marketing strategies for targeting the various segments. The results should greatly assist with the planning and development of the next SCORP.

Missouri

Missouri is developing a new statewide wetlands plan anticipated for completion in 1992. Several State Wetlands Council meetings have been held involving various representatives from Federal and State governments, environmental groups, and private individuals and organizations.

Montana

State staff analyzed trends of the past Montana SCORPs covering 25 years. They looked at recreation participation patterns and policy recommendations, issues and actions, recreation needs, and research methodologies as identified from previous SCORP

surveys. They also completed a computerized inventory of facilities in the 61 units of the State Park System.

New Hampshire

1991 was the conclusion of the five-year outdoor recreation planning cycle. Major accomplishments, in addition to the New Hampshire Outdoor Recreation Plan, were the Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan and the preparation of the Public Access Plan for New Hampshire's Lakes, Ponds, and Rivers.

New Jersey

In 1991, the SCORP planning program continued compiling information on Areas of State Preservation Concern. The list now contains over 440 sites totalling 440,000 acres. The list was used as the basis for identifying potential State acquisition projects for funding through the 1989 Green Acres Bond Issue and L&WTF. This five projects totalling over 10,000 acres, was selected for \$29.5 million in 1989 bond issue funds.

New Mexico

The State published the 1991 SCORP which identifies several significant park, recreation, and open space issues facing New Mexico over the next five years.

New York

During 1991, the OFSP rating underwent an extensive review process with changes made to reflect SCORP and local recreation needs. The system will be used for projects to be funded in the FY 93 grant round. SCORP is one of the primary bases for the development of the "Conserving Open Space Plan" in which public hearings will be held in 1992. This will provide the future direction for the State in acquiring and preserving open space and natural, cultural, and recreation lands. SCORP is being fully integrated within the development of the Lake Champlain Management Plan, a joint effort between New York and Vermont.

North Carolina

During the year, State staff produced a methodology for a statewide rivers assessment, compiled a draft policies manual for the State Parks System and used SCORP information to evaluate proposals for the Recreation and Heritage Trust Fund grant applications. A statewide survey measured public priorities for additional park and recreational facilities and programs in State and local parks. The survey identified the public's highest priorities as more opportunities to walk and picnic.

North Dakota

Five sites were identified for possible inclusion in the State's Natural Registry Program. A new State Department of Parks and Tourism was created. Expected benefits

include a concerted overall effort to effect State promotion of natural and recreational resources, targeted approach to promoting State park and recreational areas and an expanded awareness of North Dakota's Natural Resources.

Ohio

The 1990 Outdoor Recreation Participation Study was completed in November. This comprehensive study was contracted to assess the outdoor recreation attitudes, behaviors, experiences, expectations, and outdoor recreation priorities of Ohio residents. Findings will be integrated into the update of Ohio's next SCORP. The outdoor recreation resources inventory was updated with efforts focused on obtaining information on the privately owned and operated facilities and enterprises.

Oregon

The State completed and published *Protect the Best of Oregon, 2010 Plan Phase I*. The plan includes recommendations for enhancing the State Parks System and programs to meet future outdoor recreation needs. The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Council is considering a number of joint projects, among them a rail-to-trails land banking system, a system of Willamette Valley Regional Parks and how to encourage partnerships in land acquisition and development projects.

Pennsylvania

Highlights of the year include compiling the proceedings of the Governor's Conference on Recreation, Parks and Leisure; continued intensive activity in the collection and analysis of data for the recreation plan update and the development of statewide and regional priorities and strategies for the 1991-95 plan. Three top priority areas that will be addressed in the 1991-95 Plan are: Financial Commitment; Greenways, Corridors and Open Space; and, Planning and Coordination.

Rhode Island

A Rhode Island Rivers Council was established by legislation passed in 1991, and members have been appointed. The Council will classify river segments, adopt a rivers policy and coordinate river activities on a statewide basis.

Utah

The State completed three major surveys in late 1990 and early 1991: the household survey; the dispersed recreation activity survey; and, the public recreation agency survey. While most of this information will not be printed in the Utah SCORP, the information will be available for custom correlations and printouts for local government, State agencies and other public

and private entities. The State Trails Act of 1991 was enacted in February. The State trails coordinator is responsible for preparing a non-motorized trail plan, providing matching funds for trail acquisition and development, sharing information, and providing technical assistance. An advisory council with broad geographic and activity representation was established.

Vermont

The recommendations of the 1988 Vermont Recreation Plan (VRP) continue to drive new legislative and financial initiatives, adoption of new policies, management improvements, and special studies. Of the 36 top priority actions identified in the Action Plan of the VRP, 26 are currently being implemented or have successfully been implemented.

Wisconsin

The 1991-95 SCORP was completed and distributed. The plan includes the results of the 1990 Outdoor Recreation Study and the State's Wetland Priority Plan. One of the SCORP's high priority recommendations is to undertake a state-wide trail planning program. A draft trails strategy plan will be available for public review in the spring of 1992.

Wyoming

The 1991 SCORP was distributed and government agencies, private individuals, and organizations were informed about the document. The Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force is analyzing the status of outdoor recreation statewide with a special emphasis on funding needs identified in the SCORP and within the State park system. The Task Force provides its recommendations to the Governor within the next year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Pacific Northwest Region includes the States of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. During Fiscal Year 1991, the States obligated \$1,522,718.14 in Federal assistance for 23 new projects. Of those, 3 were State sponsored while 20 were sponsored by local units of governments. In addition to new projects, a total of 17 amendments were processed for an additional \$189,747.94 in Federal assistance.

During the year, one project for \$10,460 in assistance was approved for the acquisition of 8.8 acres for open space and outdoor recreation purposes, \$47,800 was approved for one planning project, and \$128,250 was approved for two combination projects to acquire 69.7 acres and develop the sites. A total of \$1,336,208.14 in Federal assistance was directed to 19 projects involving new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. Facilities constructed or rehabilitated included family sites and group shelter picnic areas; sports and playfields (baseball, tennis courts, and playgrounds); fishing facilities; trails; and support facilities (landscaping, utilities, walkways, and comfort stations). Most development and redevelopment projects involved multiple facilities. The statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning effort continued in each state under projects approved in previous years.

Below are highlights from the States' annual report submissions.

Alaska

Six new projects were approved for Alaska with a total obligation of \$383,807. Three projects were for new development, two for combination acquisition and development purposes, and one for planning purposes. Two projects were State sponsored projects while four were sponsored locally. Of the

four locally sponsored projects, one is a rural project, Puiragvik Park, which will promote interaction between several communities and provide a means to physical fitness for people of all ages in an area traditionally lacking in recreation facilities.

The 1991-1992 Action Plan, *Doing More With Less: Recreation Partnerships for the 1990's*, was signed by Governor Hickel in July 1991 and submitted to the National Park Service.

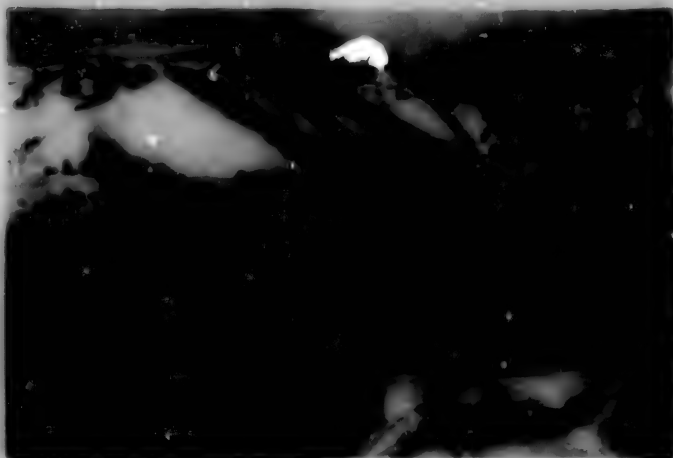
State parks has been working on legislation which would allow the park system to recover a larger portion of the cost of providing services through an expansion of its user fee program. However, a bill has not yet been introduced.

During FY 91, Alaska successfully closed a backlog of 35 projects which were expired but had not been closed by NPS due to lack of acceptable final documentation. Alaska was able to successfully complete all due and/or overdue inspections during the 1991 inspection season. State park field staff were utilized, where available, to perform post completion inspections in their respective regions. This strategy has proved very successful in both assuring inspections are performed in a timely manner, and also in saving limited program travel funds.

Idaho

The Idaho L&WCF program completed its first two year funding cycle in July 1991. Two new projects totalling \$324,791 were approved for Idaho.

Idaho's First Joint Conference on Recreation and Tourism was held in Idaho Falls, Idaho, in May. The theme of the Conference was *Enhancing Opportunities and Resources for the Customer*. Federal, State and local agencies as well as private enterprises were represented. Representatives from seven different regions met in two caucuses to determine State or regional issues and potential actions. Caucuses



will be held again at the May 1992 Joint Conference to be held in Boise.

A major goal of Idaho Department of Parks is to open new avenues for cooperative natural resource and outdoor recreation planning with appropriate Federal, State and local agencies and organizations. As a result, a SCORP Steering Committee was formed and is working closely with Idaho's Recreation Initiative (IRI), a coalition of State and Federal agencies dedicated to expanding Idaho's recreation opportunities.

Oregon

Twelve projects for a total obligation of \$222,028.14 were approved for Oregon.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department completed and published *Protect the Best of Oregon, 2010 Plan Phase I* in January 1991. The plan includes recommendations for enhancing the State parks system and programs to meet future outdoor recreation needs.

The *Recreational Needs Bulletin*, a component of the Oregon SCORP was prepared and distributed this year. The recreational use data on which this bulletin was based was derived from the *Pacific Northwest Recreation Study* conducted by Oregon State Uni-

versity in conjunction with the Oregon State Parks Department.

The Department will continue to participate in the development of administrative rules for new State "instream water rights" program relating to the State Scenic Waterways Program.

Washington

Three new projects were approved for Washington totalling \$892,092 in Federal assistance.

Washington's Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) cooperated with efforts to establish the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP) and to shape administrative rules that now govern this grants program. In mid-1991 these rules were adopted by the IAC and filed with the State Code Advisor.

During 1991, the IAC worked with the Washington State Department of Transportation in the completion of a State Bicycle Policy Plan and completed a draft *Trails Technical Assistance Manual* designed for local trail managers.

Sawtooth Valley Pioneer Park Stanley, Carter County, Idaho

The citizens of Stanley, population 71, have demonstrated unusual commitment in completing Sawtooth Valley Pioneer Park within the project period and under budget!

Land for this project was deeded to the city by the Bureau of Land Management in 1978. Under the leadership of Mayor Launna Gunderson, the citizens of Stanley participated in its transformation through fund raising activities and donated labor. Area State and Federal agency employees made substantial contributions through planning and design concepts and construction labor while three local mining companies donated cash, materials and equipment use. In addition, cash contributions

from U.S. West Communications and Ore-Ida Corporation were received.

The Sawtooth Valley Pioneer Park recreational facility includes a shelter for group picnics, individual family picnic sites, a multi-purpose playfield, a children's playground, and an interpretive trail. All facilities were situated to take full advantage of the spectacular views of the Sawtooth Mountains. This park provides the setting for organized recreation in a small, mountain community while preserving the essence of its natural beauty through abundant open space and enhancement of the natural vegetation. As a result of the L&WCF grant program, this community has the start of a beautiful park.

The manual includes a chapter on forming and working with advisory committees. A workshop-style presentation for local agency trail managers, in cooperation with the National Park Service, was made at the Washington Recreation And Park Association's Mid-Year Institute.

Last year the IAC was added as an advisor to the Governor's Timber Team on forest issues. A key concern to the IAC is the retention of semi-primitive settings for a variety of outdoor recreation activities. This concern has generally been accepted as a policy position by the team.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

As depicted in the table below, the States in conducting funding assistance during the year, received many more requests for assistance than could possibly be funded.

The following table shows levels of competition for L&WCF grant funding in the Region during FY 1991.

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded	
Alaska	10	\$ 606,667	6	\$ 383,807
Idaho*	9	1,150,146	2	324,791
Oregon	37	757,849	12	222,028
Washington**	88	18,727,057	3	592,920
Total	144	\$21,241,719	23	\$1,522,718

* Idaho has adopted a two year funding cycle.

** Washington combines all funding sources for the purpose of project ranking. Since L&WCF represents a small percentage of available dollars, only a few L&WCF applications are anticipated.

WESTERN REGION SUMMARY

The Western Region includes the States of Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada; the Territories of American Samoa and Guam; and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. During Fiscal Year 1991, these States received \$3,579,640 in assistance for 34 new projects. Of the total new projects, 11 were State sponsored and 23 involved local units of government.

During the year, projects totalling \$382,788 in assistance were approved for the acquisition of 3,151 acres of land for the purpose of restoring and enhancing wetland habitat and for trail development; a total of \$4,241,595 in assistance was used for new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities; and \$130,375 in assistance was approved for planning projects. The types of facilities to be developed included 19 projects with support facilities (landscaping, parking, lighting, etc.); 16 projects with picnic areas; nine projects with sports and playfields (baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds, etc.); nine projects involving trails; and one calling for boating facilities. Most projects involved multiple facilities.

The clear majority of Regional projects were for development or rehabilitation, rather than acquisition. Of 34 new projects funded, 30 were for development or rehabilitation, one for straight acquisition, two for planning, and one combination acquisition and development.

Arizona

Arizona approved 10 new projects for a total obligation of \$548,191. Eight of these projects were for new development, one was for combination acquisition and development purposes; and one for planning. Nine projects were locally sponsored and one project was State sponsored.

Arizona continued its excellent project completion and expenditure rate. Of the total expenditure of \$173,728.64 resulting from 15 billings;

\$121,007.70 represented the completion and closeout of nine projects.

Arizona was again very active in SCORP planning efforts during the year. Implementation of the 1991 SCORP is completed. A few of the many recent accomplishments relating to SCORP issues are summarized as follows:

*The State Parks reestablished the Natural Areas Program Advisory Committee to evaluate potential natural area acquisitions. The committee developed new policies and guidelines for the program, which were approved by the State Parks Board. Specific criteria were developed for the State Parks Natural Area designation.

*Through intern and volunteer efforts, work progressed on the development of a trails protection handbook. *Public Access and Corridor Preservation, A Guide to the Protection of Arizona's Trails* is intended as a resource for planners, trail managers and activists, and others on methods and procedures that can ensure continued legal public access on and use of trails. Publication is scheduled for early 1992.

*The Arizona State Trail System nomination criteria and nomination form were reviewed and revised and the trail system was expanded by 45 trails. The Trails Guide Subcommittee of the Arizona Hiking & Equestrian Trails Committee evaluated nominated trails, and the Arizona State Parks Board approved the recommendations in May.

*In February, our Governor issued Executive Order 91-6, Protection of Riparian Areas, which consists of the recommendations developed by her Riparian Task Force. The order outlines strategies for protecting our State's riparian areas, charges several State agencies to accomplish specific tasks, and creates the Riparian/Areas Coordinating Council. The council has prepared a concept paper which incorporates the governor's strategies, and several of the strategies are being pursued in the form of legislation to be introduced in the Arizona legislature's 1992 session.

*Statewide Planning Staff in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Transportation directed the preparation of the 1991 Arizona Watercraft Survey. The survey was completed in July 1991 and currently is awaiting approval by agency directors. In the interim, guidelines for approval of State Lake Improvement Fund (SLIF) projects are based on the 1988 survey.

*In September, the Arizona State Parks established a Resource Stewardship Section to focus stewardship efforts to protect, enhance, and conserve our State's diverse natural, cultural, and recreation heritage. The section includes Arizona's Trails Program, Natural Areas Program, Rivers, Streams, and Wetlands Program, Environmental Education Program, and Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Program.

*The State Parks also established an Acquisition, Planning, and Development Section to focus the agency's efforts on bringing new parks into the system and developing existing parks to their optimum level.

*The Arizona Environmental Education Task Force, established in 1990 with the passage of the Arizona Environmental Education Act, prepared a status report providing an assessment of environmental education activities in the State. Their remaining charge, the preparation of a comprehensive plan for environmental education in Arizona, is scheduled for completion in 1992.

*In September, the Statewide Planning Staff published *Access Arizona, An Atlas and Travel Guide for Disabled and Mature Travelers to Major Outdoor Recreation Areas*.

*The Statewide Planning Staff conducted a survey of Arizona recreation professionals to collect opinions regarding administration of the local, regional, and State Parks component of the Arizona Heritage Fund.

*The Verde River Corridor Project was successfully completed by Statewide Planning Staff in cooperation with local communities

and organizations. In conjunction with the project, several publications were prepared to help local communities work toward a coordinated management strategy for the Verde River Corridor. These include a final report with recommendations and a plan of action, a summary report with map, a recreation assessment, public access brochure, and a summary report on private property rights and duties.

*The State Parks staff published *Arizona Trail News*, an annual newsletter, to provide information on trails and trail related activities of public importance around the State.

*SCORP NEWS, a State Parks journal dedicated to the implementation of the Arizona SCORP, continued to keep recreation providers and planners informed and involved in SCORP implementation.

*The establishment of the Arizona Heritage Fund, created in November 1990 by voter approval, has resulted in many accomplishments for outdoor recreation and resource conservation in Arizona State:

*The Arizona State Parks established a new park planner position and developed plans for

Flagstaff Urban Trails System/Sinclair Link, Coconino, Arizona

The development of trails and related support facilities will enhance multi-use recreational opportunities of an open space, green belt linear park. This will establish a non-motorized pedestrian/bicycle transportation corridor and Linear Park. It contains a balanced system of outdoor resources and opportunities which meet the needs of all segments of Arizona's resident population and out-of-state visitors. Signage, access, and treadway development will preserve open space and promote alternate modes of transportation. The natural setting of the area will be protected due to the proposed development and parkland status. Development of this project was supported by a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant for \$47,928 Federal share.

27 land acquisition, park development, and historic preservation projects.

*Arizona State Parks established a new Environmental Education Coordinator position and began initial preparation on a plan for the environmental education component of the heritage program.

*The Arizona Conservation Corps established programs in Flagstaff, Globe, Payson, Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma. The Corps employs young people who work on important conservation and community service projects, sponsored by a variety of public agencies and nonprofit organizations.

*The Arizona Legislature and Arizona's Governor worked closely with Arizona State Parks to insure that all State parks remained open in spite of a tight fiscal year budget.

Arizona's Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) continued to be closely coordinated with the SCORP through the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission Guidelines and Priority Rating System. In addition to the SCORP priorities which are reflected in both the guidelines and rating system, the results of the Needs Assessment Workshops are directly incorporated into the rating system under the evaluation criteria of statewide and county needs.

California

In California, \$2,815,409 was obligated to 20 new projects, with four of these being State agency projects and five locally sponsored. In addition to the \$122,375 for the annual SCORP planning grant, \$963,741 in Federal assistance went to two acquisition grants (3,150 acres) and \$1,729,293 to 17 development or rehabilitation projects.

The State of California continued to make progress toward improving project completion and expenditure rates, which have improved significantly since 1983. This improvement can be attributed to three factors: careful screening of proposed projects in the selection process, tighter deadlines for submission of acquisition and

development documents, and the implementation of the Single Audit Act of 1994. During the year, a total of \$2,567,494 was expended from the LA&WCF: \$2,294,631 on final payments for 28 projects and \$272,863 on partial payments for four projects.

California received a new planning grant for \$122,375 primarily for work on new and continuing special studies. Some of these special studies include completion of a local government park and recreation survey, an economic impact study of the State Park System, Multipliers for Economic Impact Study, and a study of the Bodie Survey Analysis and Report.

California continues to maintain an active SCORP program, its senior staff member being the outgoing president of the National Association of State Recreation Planners. Some of the accomplishments in the SCORP program during the year include the following:

*California Outdoor Recreation Forum - The department, along with four major Federal outdoor recreation suppliers in California and the California Park and Recreation Society, participated in quarterly meetings to discuss current policy issues and program achievements.

*Local Government Park and Recreation Survey - Additional work was accomplished on the analysis of the data and preparation of a report on the survey of the maintenance backlog impacting California's local government park and recreation agencies.

*Economic Impact of the State Park System - The basic survey instrument to measure the economic impact of the California State Park System upon the communities in which the units are located was developed, field-tested, and six variations were finalized and printed, each especially oriented towards the State Park System unit in which it was to be used. Field staff was oriented and trained. Returned questionnaires were input into the computer for subsequent analysis. Through a contractual arrangement with the University of California at Berkeley, multipliers were developed for 6

units of the State Park System, one set of multipliers for visitor expenditures and six for operational expenditures.

"Bodie Survey Analysis and Report - Extensive survey data from a summer 1989 survey was input in preparation for analysis and publication.

"NARPP Compendium - On behalf of the National Association of State Recreation Planners, the State compiled a compendium of the current and recent products of the SCORP programs of the nation's 50 States. The compendium analyzed the States' assessment and policy plan documents, their special studies on a wide range of subjects, and the position of each SCORP-producing agency within its state's governmental structure. This document was distributed to all States, each NPS region, and to a wide variety of academic institutions throughout the nation.

California's Open Project Selection Process is closely tied to priorities established in the 1989 SCORP. A significant portion of the priority rating system for local projects found in the OPSP is based on priority statewide outdoor recreation needs derived from a public opinion survey published by the California Department of Parks and Recreation under the title *Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California - 1987*. The survey measured latent recreation demand and preference for expenditure of public money to de-

velop accommodating facilities and programs. The results were combined to create overall priority categories.

Hawaii

Hawaii obligated \$104,000 for one new project during the fiscal year. The small number of eligible participants (six) and limited funding resulted in a lack of project submission for the year.

This situation has frequently reduced competition for LAWCF monies in prior years. Steps are being taken to obligate the available funds and improve project completion and expenditure rates. During the fiscal year, no billings were submitted for the one project.

The State of Hawaii was very active in SCORP planning. An updated Assessment and Policy Plan was submitted in November, 1990. This Plan includes a State Recreation Functional Plan.

Hawaii's SCORP and Open Project Selection Process are used in setting LAWCF priorities, and the SCORP is used as a guide for the biennial budget for State recreation projects.

Hawaii's SCORP was accomplished through extensive meetings and consultations with the Recreation Functional Plan Advisory Committee, the Office of the State Planning (Governor's Office), and other State departments, Federal agencies, county agencies, and members of the general public. The SCORP provides the technical basis and planning assumptions used to develop the State Recreation Functional Plan which is one of 14 functional plans called for in Hawaii's Revised Statutes. It defines and provides strategies for implementing the broader objectives, policies, and priority directions of the Hawaii State Plan. It provides a basis for making decisions on State and county programs, county plans, and land use amendments. The goals, objectives, and policies from the SCORP are carried forward to the Action Program where prioritization, responsible agencies, and time frames for



implementing actions are established to address the various objectives, policies and issues resulting from the Biennial Budget and Capital Improvement Program budgetary cycles. Recommendations for coordinated actions at the Federal, county and private sector levels are included in the Action Program.

Nevada

Nevada obligated \$128,000 for one new State Parks project. This project involved the development/renovation of an existing facility and one billing for \$42,988.16 was processed. Nevada continued to maintain an excellent project completion and expenditure record.

Nevada continues to work on the State Park System Plan, which is a part of the Nevada SCORP. The State Park System Plan is now 80% complete. The primary focus of the plan is to serve as an information base for the present Park System and to assist in establishing priorities to govern future actions involving the Nevada State Park System.

As part of the agreement with the National Park Service to extend the grant for the State Park System Plan, 60(X7) boundary maps have

been completed. Final review has been completed, and the registry is being used.

Guam

During the fiscal year, no new projects were received from Guam for funding. Guam submitted an updated Assessment and Policy Plan which was reviewed and approved. Eligibility was extended through 1995.

American Samoa

American Samoa submitted one new development project in FY 91 for \$25,000. This remains American Samoa's only active project.

Northern Mariana Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible to participate in the L&WCF program in 1984. CMNI's first SCORP was submitted during Fiscal Year 1985, and their first development project was submitted during Fiscal Year 1986. During FY 91, the commonwealth submitted one project obligating a total of \$25,000 from its \$25,000 apportionment. The project was for construction of walkways, comfort station, and a playground site.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

The following table demonstrates the competition for L&WCF funding in the Western Region for Fiscal Year 1991.

State	Number of Projects Received by State and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded	
Arizona	16	\$ 794,266	10	\$ 482,231
California	51	5,671,888	20	2,815,409
Hawaii	1	228,000	1	104,000
Nevada	1	236,000	1	128,000
Am. Samoa	1	25,000	1	25,000
Guam	0	0	0	0
N. Marianas	1	25,000	1	25,000
Totals	70	\$ 6,980,154	34	\$ 3,579,640

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SOUTHWEST REGION SUMMARY

The Southwest Region includes the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. During Fiscal Year 1991, these States received requests for \$42,207,267 for 274 new projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program. Of those received, \$2,678,944 of funding assistance for 49 new projects was provided. Of the total new projects approved and funded, three were State sponsored and 46 were sponsored by local units of government.

During the year, eight projects were approved for the acquisition of 148.65 acres of land, for an assistance amount of \$158,769 for open space and outdoor recreation; a total of \$2,187,669 in assistance was used for new development or rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities; and \$50,000 in assistance was approved for one planning project. Additionally, \$345,334 was committed to amendments for 35 projects.

Arkansas

In the State of Arkansas, \$179,400 was obligated to six new projects, which included \$53,675 of Federal assistance for the acquisition of 38.65 acres at five sites, and \$125,725 for development of recreation facilities at all six sites. There were no amended projects. Due to the small amount of fund apportionment to the State, Arkansas limits the amount of grant funds that may be requested by a sponsor in any one year to \$50,000. Therefore, many funding requests are for much smaller amounts than could actually be used if the State's LWCF apportionment were larger.

Arkansas continues to implement its issue-oriented Assessment and Policy Plan. In addition, much of Arkansas' SCORP related efforts focus on review and preparation of

responses to development proposals affecting the State's recreation and natural resources. A major review item was the new *Federal Wetlands Delineation Manual*. The new wetlands definition, as proposed in the 1991 Manual, will have devastating effects on Arkansas' remaining wetland areas.

The 1990 SCORP has been finalized, the review process completed and final formatting and artwork currently is underway. A February 1992 mailing date of the SCORP is projected.

The State Parks Division monitored public opinion and the legal process taking place to evaluate the legality and compatibility of commercial mining at the Crater of Diamonds State Park. The development of initial recreation facilities at this park was funded with Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) assistance. Test drilling was halted by U.S. District Court in August 1990. This case has been appealed to the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. In August 1991, this court heard oral arguments from each side. The case is currently under advisement with the court.

Arkansas published a guidebook for urban trail development. Staff participated in Arkansas Trails Council, the Arkansas Protection Planning Committee, the Arkansas Reforestation Committee, the Arkansas Natural Resources Committee, the Arkansas Wilderness Steering Committee, the Arkansas Technical Review Committee, the Arkansas Urban and Community Forestry Committee, and the Arkansas Forest Resources Stewardship Committee. Arkansas State Parks participated with the Governor's Office in the production of a brochure targeting litter reduction, which was distributed in schools and at their Tourist Information Centers.

In cooperation with the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, the State produced a set of design bulletins covering the design and siting of basic outdoor recreation

facilities such as picnic areas, pavilions, baseball/softball fields, park restrooms, general court dimensions, and playground planning and maintenance.

Special Initiatives

The Facilities for Underdeveloped Neighborhoods (FUN) Program, which was developed by the State, received the first set of applications in Fiscal Year 1991. A total of 94 communities applied for \$10,000 grants to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities. A total of 26 communities will receive initial funding with an additional 24 communities slated to receive funding if State revenue collections increase. Communities with populations less than 2,500 and rural areas of the State desiring to develop basic facilities such as playgrounds, basketball courts, baseball/softball fields, picnic areas, and pavilions are eligible for the program. An important feature of this program is that no local match will be required. Funding cannot be used to purchase land.

The State's Park Division negotiated with the Union Pacific Railroad for an abandoned rail line in the Mississippi Delta region of eastern Arkansas (Lexa to McGehee Rail-to-Trail Conversion). The 73.5-mile line runs through the White River National Wildlife Refuge, the Trusten Holder State Wildlife Management Area, prime Delta agricultural land, examples of bottomland hardwood forests, and numerous wetland sites. Their plans are to develop a biking and hiking trail on the right-of-way.

Additionally, the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department is negotiating with the railroad to retain the rails on a portion of the line which crosses the White and Arkansas Rivers. If these rails can be kept and maintained, a rail ferry will be established.

Louisiana

Louisiana obligated \$406,334 for 12 new projects. Of those, 11 were locally sponsored projects and one was State funded. There was \$226,651 committed to amendments for 30 existing projects. One project, totalling \$50,000 Federal, was a concurrent project to acquire 20 acres of land with a donated land value of \$42,000 (\$21,000 Federal share). During 1991, progress was made to accomplish the 1990-1992 State Action Programs.

As part of the technical assistance program to local communities, the State staff continued working with the Louisiana Coastal Recreation and Tourism Assessment Team to complete the report of the tri-parish area in Northeast Louisiana and conduct a brief assessment of the Choctawhatchee Indian Alliance at Elton, Louisiana. The study resulted in a report outlining recreational and Indian-cultural opportunities for the area including possible crafts and programs and tours. Also during the past year, the State staff continued to work closely with local sponsors and the Louisiana congressional delegation to secure an increase in the LWCF apportionment.

Special Initiatives

During 1991, the Division of Outdoor Recreation continued as a member of the Scenic Rivers Task Force to give technical assistance to the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The division completed its work as chair of the Recreation Assessment Committee and continued to serve as a member of the Steering and the Rules and Regulations Committee.

During 1991, the Division of Outdoor Recreation continued to assist the Office of State Parks to analyze survey visitor information at State commemorative areas. The division continued as a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Bicycling to help secure a bicycle coordinator and to publish bicycle

maps. Instead of coordinating the committee, the division was instrumental in having the committee attached to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development with that agency taking the lead role.

New Mexico

New Mexico obligated \$66,000 to one new State sponsored project and \$50,000 for a new State planning grant for a total of \$116,000 for two new projects. One existing project was increased by \$14,673 through a project amendment.

Although only two LWCF projects were approved, 22 projects were pending approval during the 1991 Fiscal Year. Within this fiscal year, New Mexico conducted their annual LWCF program competition and selection. The process of approving eligible projects requires the involvement of a Governor-appointed Park Advisory Committee.

In April, 56 project applications were received for a total of \$3,700,000 in requests and twenty-two projects were selected for funding but approved after the close of Fiscal Year 1991.

Special Initiatives

State Park Division program staff have continued annual grant workshops around the State to inform eligible sponsors about the LWCF Program and SCORP activities. These workshops not only provide technical assistance to entities requesting funding for outdoor recreation projects, but also enable program staff to provide updated information regarding Federal and State issues, concerns, and requirements. The LWCF application has been revised to provide additional information and guidance on required grant documentation.

A major accomplishment for 1991 was the publication of the SCORP. Findings from

research and analysis identified several significant park, recreation, and open space issues facing the State of New Mexico over the next five years. A State Action Plan has been developed to address these issues and priorities. The development of a recreation plan for the State's seven planning districts allows for regional distinctions in parks, recreation, and open space priorities. Through this planning process, the State of New Mexico will better ensure that outdoor recreation planning efforts continue to meet the needs of New Mexico's citizens.

Involvement with the "Take Pride in America" committee in New Mexico continues. Thirty State nominations were submitted and 20 received awards. Four national finalists were selected and submitted to the National Awards Program. The Village of Pecos was selected as a winner for their efforts to acquire the Greer Garrison ranch as part of the Pecos National Monument.

SCORP staff continues to work with the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management on the Continental Divide Scenic Trail (CDST). A series of public meetings have been conducted statewide for public comment on the CDST Environmental Assessment.

Parks division staff continues to conduct a successful volunteer program. In 1991, volunteer hours in New Mexico's park system exceeded 60,000, which represents more than 15 percent of the overall work force.

A Handicap Accessibility Action Plan for New Mexico State Parks has been completed. The plan is intended as an impetus to take action of the physical obstacles identified in the Handicapped Accessibility Inventory.

As the LWCF Stateside allocations continue to decrease, it becomes increasingly difficult to support highly qualified project proposals submitted for funding. In order to keep a majori-

ty of project proposals in statewide competition, phasing is often necessary, to avoid a single project exceeding the amount allocated for the entire State.

Because of budgetary restrictions, it is difficult for staff to attend NPS national workshops. Increased emphasis on regional training workshops would facilitate staff development in LWCF program elements.

Federal and State agencies in New Mexico have established a Cooperative Recreation and Tourism Council to enhance outdoor recreation, natural resources, and tourism activities. This coalition effort should prove to be advantageous to the SCORP planning process for 1996.

It is also imperative that stronger State and Federal commitment be emphasized not only to analyze recreation needs and alternatives in a systematic and responsive way, but to also sustain the Land and Water Conservation Fund recreation legacy for future generations.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma obligated \$462,043 to 19 new locally sponsored projects. An additional \$4,000 was committed to four existing projects by amendment.

Two new personnel, one of whom is handicapped, were added to the grants staff to do post completion LWCF inspections and 504 evaluation reports.

The outdoor recreation professionals in Oklahoma collaborated in the drafting and promotion of a State Legislative Initiative to establish a State-side Grants Program and develop a perpetual trust. Although the bill, which was introduced and assigned to the House Committee on Appropriations, did not make it out of committee, program support is growing for a second attempt in 1992.

Surveys in support of the 1992 SCORP which have been completed include: a boater carrying capacity survey, a State-Park Visitor Survey, an attitude survey on outdoor recreation facilities, a supply and demand study, a study which measures the economic impact of State Parks on a county, and a study on management alternatives for rail-trail development. Some creative research is being undertaken to develop a tourism economic development model which can be utilized to measure outdoor recreation needs in a region. Also, a bicycle tour brochure will be developed for the State.

Special Initiatives

During the past 10 years, the funding for the LWCF has become almost meaningless because of the lack of appropriations by Congress. Over the years, projects that were once eligible under LWCF are no longer eligible. One example of this change is the category of facilities serving sport fishing. When a community wants to develop a lake area, they must go

Seaside Beach Jetty Park, Texas

The Brazos River Harbor Navigation District received matching funds for a \$1,000,000 project to develop a 10-acre park on the Gulf Coast of Texas in the city of Seaside Beach. This beach park development includes a beach pavilion, swimming and fishing facilities, picnic shelters, off-beach and beach parking, playground area, lighted walkways, dune walks, restroom/showers, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, shuffleboard courts, and nature study area. A major harbor renovation and widening project by the Corps of Engineers (COE) created an extensive land area and jetty which is now the park site. An existing house will remain and be used as the park office. This very detailed and well thought out project is a partnership with the COE and only begins to satisfy the high priority water based recreation needs of the growing population of the area.

through two agencies. Under the new Trails Act, funding administration may again be funnelled through other than L&WCF. As with the sport fishing grants, this will cause undo and unnecessary burden on the applicant and create duplication. If additional splintering occurs, it will be a nightmare for a community to develop a park. All outdoor recreation grants should be administered under one department.

Texas

In Texas, \$1,535,167 was obligated to 10 new local projects. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission allocated all Fiscal Year 1991 LWCF's for local government use. Five projects were for development and five were a combination of acquisition, through donation of 89.8 acres, valued at \$1,115,000 (\$395,500 Federal share), and development. There were no amended projects. In addition to the Federal LWCF that is available for outdoor recreation development in Texas, the State also has three other financial assistance programs for local government recreation facilities. These are the State Boat Ramps Construction Program, the State Gulf Beach Cleaning Program, and the Texas Local Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Fund Program.

Using the Action Program as a guide, the State made numerous accomplishments this year including: conducting the 1991 Texas Trails Symposium, assisting in the Rails-to-Trails project, initiating assistance in the San Marcos River Study (Public Input Phase), and initiating assistance to the U.S. Forest Service in their public input process to update their Forest Management Plans for Texas.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

The funding competition in each State for Fiscal Year 1991 is summarized below:

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Amended	
Arkansas	52	\$ 1,373,424	6	\$ 179,400
Louisiana	71	17,980,576	12	406,334
New Mexico	56	3,700,000	2	96,000
Oklahoma	23	533,212	19	462,043
Texas	72	18,407,055	10	1,535,167
Totals	274	\$42,207,267	47	\$2,678,944

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Rocky Mountain Region includes the States of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. During Fiscal Year 1991, these States obligated \$1,383,115 in Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) assistance for 50 new projects. Of these new projects, 19 were State sponsored and 31 were sponsored by local units of government.

During the fiscal year, L&WCF dollars totalling \$1,200,274.54 were used on 44 projects for new development or the rehabilitation of existing facilities. One combination project for \$4,200 was approved for acquisition and development of .30 acres. In addition, the States also obligated \$178,641 for five planning projects and received \$341,922 for 22 amendments to grants approved in previous years.

The following is a State-by-State summary of grant and planning highlights during the year.

Colorado

During FY 91, Colorado received 48 L&WCF application submissions totalling \$2,513,035.17. Of these, only seven could be funded. Many of the projects not funded were very worthwhile. In many instances, the difference between a selected project and one not selected was only a minute difference under their Open Project Selection Process.

The limited funding available for L&WCF projects is increasingly reflected in the declining number of applications received. For FY 92, the State has received only 38 applications. Colorado anticipates a continued decline in the number of applications received unless Congress acts to increase funding for the L&WCF.

The State has been very active during the year in their State comprehensive planning efforts. They are in the process of completing the 1991 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). They are also involved heavily in two other planning efforts: 1) The Colorado Natural Areas Program is working with the State Land Board in an effort to identify State trust lands with exceptional recreational values, and 2) The Colorado State Trails Program has initiated a Long Distance Greenway Feasibility Study.

Montana

Due to the low amount of funding in the L&WCF program, no locally sponsored projects were selected in Montana in FY 90. Instead, all of the available apportionment went to the State Park System. As a result, the four local projects funded in FY 91 represented carryovers from those submitted the previous year. These four projects were chosen out of a pool of ten submitted in 1990. However, the ten projects represent only a small portion of those that could be funded if more L&WCF dollars were appropriated by Congress. Due to the diminished level of L&WCF funding, many communities no longer bother to apply.

The State has been very active in the past year in working on their next SCORP which is due in 1993. They recently completed a recreation trends analysis and an evaluation of recreation participation patterns in Montana and are currently working on a statewide inventory of recreation facilities in the State.

Other planning activities included an Off-Highway Vehicle Program Plan, a State Park System Computerized Facility Inventory, and a Marketing Plan for Makoshika, Lewis and Clark Caverns, and Flathead Lakes State Parks.

North Dakota

Competition for L&WCF dollars in North Dakota remains keen as demonstrated by the fact

that 57 applications were received in FY 92 for over \$1.8 million. Of these, only five local and one State project could be funded during the year. Priority needs met by these projects included small town recreation (3 projects), and one project each for trails and camping. The State continues to be concerned about the low level of funding in the program and their inability to satisfy the recreation needs of North Dakota.

SCORP implementation highlights during the year included: identification of five additional sites for inclusion in the North Dakota Natural Registry Program, creation of a new State department of Parks and Tourism, funding of six "Roads to Recreational Areas" under the State Recreational Roads Program, and establishment of a State Forest Stewardship Committee. In an effort to mitigate ongoing local park and recreation needs for financial support, the newly established North Dakota Parks and Tourism Department initiated research into a "North Dakota Community Recreation Project." The objectives of this effort are to provide a focus area for Park and Recreation issues in the State, provide assistance to local entities in addressing specific park and recreation issues, assess current community recreation opportunities, and to assist in the development of local action plans to solve identified problem areas.



South Dakota

As is the case in many other States, far more L&WCF applications were received in South Dakota (148 for close to \$2.3 million) than could be funded with current available dollars.

Of these, 113 representing approximately \$2,000,000 went unfunded due to the current low level in the L&WCF program.

All of South Dakota's FY 91 allocation was used on 35 State sponsored projects. It is their intention to allocate the State's FY 92 apportionment exclusively to locally sponsored projects. Priority needs met by the 1991 projects included comfort stations, beach improvements, picnicking and camping facilities, trail development, and general support facilities (i.e. water, sewage, and electrical).

South Dakota's current SCORP expires in 1992. Progress on the new SCORP is on schedule and is expected to be completed by August 1, 1992.

Utah

Despite the low levels of L&WCF funding in recent years, there remains a great deal of interest in the program in Utah. Realizing that funds are limited, many communities are requesting funds for smaller projects; however, demand continues to far exceed available funding and many excellent projects go unfunded. For example, in FY 91, a total of 40 applications were received for fund assistance. Only seven new projects and four amendments to existing projects were selected for funding from these submissions. Of the eleven projects selected, seven were funded at less than amounts requested. This resulted in a reduction of scope on many projects and postponement of some development until future years.

Utah continues to have one of the most active and productive planning programs in the Rocky Mountain Region. Completion of their latest SCORP is anticipated in March or April

of 1992. Many agencies in the State have already begun using data from the new SCORP even before it is finalized. Other planning activities during the year included: 1) an in-depth evaluation and statistical analysis of the dispersed recreation survey for the six National Forests in Utah; 2) an extensive write-up in the draft State Water Plan: Bear River Basin; 3) a Master Plan for the Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail, and 4) two SCORP presentations in St. George, Utah, in support of the Governor's Conference on Recreation and Tourism.

Murray Parkway Golf Course City of Murray, Utah

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently presented its first ever National Storm Water Control Award to the City of Murray, Utah, for its use of "innovative and cost effective technologies in controlling storm water discharges" in an environmentally responsible way.

According to EPA officials, Murray was selected because it implemented an innovative approach to controlling storm water runoff along 4.5 miles of the I-215 freeway belt route.

Murray officials worked with the Utah Department of Transportation to develop the system in conjunction with construction of the Murray Parkway Golf Course.

Storm water runoff from the freeway and subsurface water are collected in a desilting pond on the upstream end of the golf course. The water is then routed through a series of small streams and wetlands into four ponds on the course. This system removes approximately 90 percent of the sediment, oil, grease, and dissolved materials coming off the freeway. It has also successfully handled the runoff from two storms of 25 year intensity.

The project also provided additional environmental benefits including sufficient

stored water to fully irrigate the 135 acre golf course and properly designed open space to provide seven acres of flood retention area on the golf course. It also created more than 11 acres of wetlands that are used extensively by aquatic wildlife.

The project saved nearly \$1 million in golf course construction costs by providing more than a half-million cubic yards of dirt from the freeway construction free-of-charge. The city continues to save nearly \$60,000 annually in watering costs for the golf course and water than normally would be required for irrigation remains available for other culinary uses.

The Murray Parkway Golf Course was acquired and developed with grants from the Land and Water Conservation Funds and has been the catalyst for continued development of the Murray Parkway which will provide an open space corridor along nearly three miles of the Jordan River.

Wyoming

In FY 91, only 13 projects were submitted for L&WCF funding in the State of Wyoming. Of these, seven were selected for funding with a total fund amount of \$261,150. The apparent lack of interest in the program does not reflect the actual recreational needs of the State, but rather is a response to the low level of funding in the program. The 1991 SCORP clearly demonstrated that there are substantial unmet recreation needs in the State. However, many communities do not think that it is worth the effort to prepare an application when L&WCF funding is so limited.

The State has been very pleased with the response to their 1991 SCORP. The new document has been used extensively by the Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force in their analysis of State outdoor recreation needs, and the Governor's Wetlands Task Force in their efforts to promote discussion on the proper

management of Wyoming's wetlands. In addition, a number of State and Federal agencies have expressed interest in the Geographic Information System (GIS) Techniques used by the State in preparing the SCORP.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

As shown below the demand for L&WCF grants in the Rocky Mountain Region continues to exceed available funding by substantial amounts:

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amounts Awarded	
Colorado	48	\$2,513,035	7	\$196,980
Montana	11	384,421	4	170,000
North Dakota	57	1,880,080	6	148,141
South Dakota	148	2,285,020	35	207,645
Utah	40	2,297,350	11	385,272
Wyoming	12	\$27,482	2	261,151
Totals	317	\$10,167,327	70	\$1,339,189

MIDWEST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Midwest Region of the National Park Service (NPS) includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin. During FY 1991, \$5,752,226.72 was made available to these States through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF). Of the 82 projects funded for FY 1991, 12 were State sponsored and 70 were sponsored by local units of government. Five amendments to previous projects were funded.

During 1991, 13 projects resulted in the acquisition of 608 acres for open space and recreation and 52 projects involved development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. The facilities developed include: campsites (5), picnic areas (20), sports and play fields (30), swimming (6), boating (3), fishing (7), trails (19), winter sports (4), and support facilities (36). Most projects were multiple use projects.

The selection of projects for fund assistance is related directly to priorities identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for each State. This year, recreation developments close-to-home were strongly emphasized. In addition, trails, and water-related facility developments constituted major SCORP priorities being addressed.

Following are summaries of activities undertaken by each State in the Midwest Region during FY 1991:

Illinois

Due to the limited amount of L&WCF monies apportioned to the State, all of the apportionment was made available to local jurisdictions to help with the ever-increasing demand for close-to-home outdoor recreation opportunities. Ninety local government grant applications were received in the FY 1991 grant cycle,

requesting over \$12.3 million in L&WCF assistance. Six of these projects were approved for a total of \$1,094,420 in L&WCF assistance. The number of L&WCF projects approved represents just seven percent of the total number of grant applications submitted. Through its Open Space Land Acquisition and Development program, Illinois was able to provide \$2.3 million for 18 additional projects. Thus with L&WCF and State funding, Illinois could provide matching assistance to just 27 percent of the grant applications from local governments.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accord with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Provide new/improved outdoor recreation opportunities in urban areas.
2. Acquire/protect significant natural resources.
3. Meet high priority local and regional recreation needs.
4. Promote outdoor education, conservation ethic, and natural resource appreciation by the general public.
5. Promote the creation of greenways.

Among the L&WCF projects in Illinois approved in FY 1991 are:

A \$290,700 L&WCF grant to the Cary Park District near Chicago to acquire 64 acres of land by bargain sale from The Nature Conservancy. The site will become a State Nature Preserve and will be used for nature study, hiking, and picnicking. Prairie restoration of the site has already begun.

With L&WCF assistance, the Urbana Park District is acquiring 59 acres from the University of Illinois Foundation for a greenbelt park.

The Geneva Park district is acquiring a new nature study/passive outdoor recreation site with the aid of a \$190,740 L&WCF grant. To be known as Peck Lake Preserve, the site is in a rapidly urbanizing area near Chicago.

Also near Chicago, the Kane County Forest Preserve District is acquiring a 114-acre natural area with the assistance of a \$386,000 L&WCF grant. The site, known as Hannaford Woods and Wetlands, is adjacent to land acquired by the district with an earlier L&WCF grant.

Illinois devoted much of its planning effort to developing a public participation process for the 1990 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP):

- Twenty-five meetings were conducted with outdoor recreation and conservation interest groups to obtain input on a wide range of SCORP planning issues.

- A mail-back survey was developed for distribution to organizations with whom it was not possible to meet.

- A survey was developed for distribution to other organizations, public agencies, and the private sector having a general interest in recreation and conservation.

- A survey of the general public was carried out during the Illinois State Fair.

Wetlands planning has been a major effort in Illinois. An interagency team evaluated the impact of the changes in the Federal wetlands delineation manual. Also, an Agency Action Plan for the Interagency Wetlands Policy Act was developed. Major streams planning efforts focused on developing the innovative Illinois Pilot Streams Access Program.

Other SCORP planning efforts in Illinois included the development of a five-year A&FP, a telephone outdoor recreation participation survey, the initiation of a major update of the Illinois Recreation Facilities Inventory, and the

preparation of a new Action Program (AP). Established by a 1980 legislative initiative, the Illinois Bicycle Path Program made significant strides forward in 1991. The State acquired nearly 100 miles of bicycle path corridors in several parts of Illinois. A cooperative effort with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and the Open Lands Project for a comprehensive bicycle path/greenways plan is underway for the Chicago metropolitan area. Also, the State is moving toward completion of a statewide trails plan. In FY 1991, \$3 million in State funds was approved for 29 local bike path projects (out of 37 applications).

Hannaford Woods and Wetlands, Geneva, Illinois

The above Forest Preserve District in Geneva, Illinois, is acquiring a significant tract of land (114) acres for future use as picnic areas, trails, natural areas, and support facility. The Land and Water Conservation Fund will provide \$386,000 for a project that will total nearly \$1,142,900 when completed.

The area of acquisition is ideally located for the Forest Preserve's open space purposes and is a crucial addition to the Blackberry Creek acquisition program which the Forest Preserve is now undertaking. The project area is an environmentally significant site, containing acres of mature, high quality woodlands, a native savannah habitat on the hillside, wetland patches, banks, a wooded stream shoreline along Blackberry Creek, and a hillside that contains a wide variety of high quality and rare wetland and woodland species.

The acquisition of this highly unique site is particularly significant since it is located in the heavily populated northeast corner of Illinois. The area, along with other parks administered by the Forest Preserve, will contribute to the recreational opportunities for the immediate population of 316,000 as well as for others in the region.

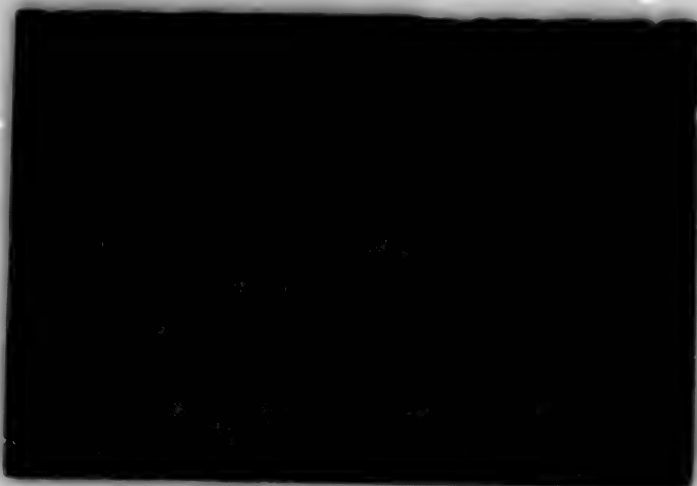
Indiana

As in recent years, Indiana chose to allocate the majority of its FY 1991 LA&WCF apportionment to local jurisdictions. A total of 18 local applications were received during the FY 1991 grant cycle requesting over \$1.2 million in LA&WCF assistance. Because the State's FY 1991 LA&WCF apportionment was \$608,663, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was able to award funds to only eight local LA&WCF applications totaling \$579,071. The remaining FY 1991 funds are scheduled to be obligated for a yet-to-be determined State project. Only three of the eight LA&WCF applications selected by the DNR for FY 1991 funding were approved in FY 1991. Three of the remaining five projects were approved in the first two months of FY 1992.

In considering applications for LA&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accordance with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Managing public relation lands
2. Access to water
3. Trail opportunities
4. Economic development/tourism
5. Responding to the future
6. Funding and financing
7. Environmental quality
8. Conservation education and ethics
9. More land for recreation
10. Natural and cultural resources

Planning accomplishments in Indiana ranged from traditional recreation planning studies to the preparation of innovative land acquisition



strategies. The latter included the preparation of a prospectus and a brochure promoting the Natural Resources Foundation (NRF). The NRF was formed to serve as a not-for-profit agency which could accept gifts of property or money for use in assisting the DNR in the purchase and management of public lands. DNR coordinated the analysis of the first large scale property donation to the NRF proposed by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

The DNR was also instrumental in coordinating the DNR's efforts to support the Indiana Heritage Trust legislation. Achievements consisted of researching similar legislation in other States, developing information supporting the bill, preparing estimates of potential impacts, and producing of public displays.

The 1992 Facilities Inventory Update, which will be included in the 1994-1999 SCORP, was initiated. This project involves the use of a mail survey combined with field checks to increase knowledge of the recreation facilities available in the State. Efforts were focused on survey design, acquisition of equipment, and training.

DNR staff coordinated the Take Pride in America Program for the State and has been

Franklin D. Schurz Environmental Education Center, St. Joseph County Parks and Recreation Department, Indiana

Land and Water Conservation Funds were recently approved for the development of the Franklin D. Schurz Environmental Education Center by the St. Joseph County Parks and Recreation Board, Indiana. Total cost for the improvement will be \$300,000 with half of the amount coming from the L&WCF grant program.

The grant will assist in the construction of the first phase of the Education Center, located in Spicer Lake County Park, and will include among other things, an entrance road into the park, a parking area, basic utilities, and a walkway.

The Education Center project will be an important part of the protection of a unique native ecosystem and its associated interpretative programs and educational opportunities. The walkway will lead to a classroom complex and pass directly through an open entry way of the complex onto the existing trail/boardwalk system that provides access to the marshlands and shoreline of Spicer Lake.

The completed Education Center will significantly increase the environmental educational services now being provided by the St. Joseph County Parks and Recreation Department. The County is currently hosting fourteen (14) different school corporations representing 6,300 science classes. Also representatives from Indiana University at South Bend, Bethel College, St. Mary's College, and the University of Notre Dame have utilized the area. In addition, the area has served as an outdoor laboratory for the Environmental Education Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

It is expected that the Spicer Lake Nature Preserve itself, as well as the completed center, will be a major attraction and educational resource throughout the region.

active in the coordination of the Americans With Disabilities Act compliance responsibilities for the DNR. Efforts are currently underway to update the DNR's 1985 "Accessibility Guide."

Due to the decrease in L&WCF apportionments over the last 10 years, the DNR decided that beginning in FY 1992, the maximum amount of money local park boards can obtain through the L&WCF program be decreased from \$100,000 to \$75,000. The minimum amount of L&WCF assistance which may be requested by a local park board remains \$10,000.

Iowa

As in previous years, Iowa allocated 50 percent of its L&WCF apportionment to locally sponsored projects and the remainder to State sponsored projects. As a result of the reduction in available L&WCF funding over the past several years, only nine grant applications (totaling \$435,002 in L&WCF assistance) were received from local governments in Iowa. L&WCF assistance was available for only three of them (for a total of \$165,552.72). The State share of the L&WCF apportionment was used for renovation and development of one of Iowa's "old line" parks, Maquoketa Caves.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accordance with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP requirements:

1. Tennis facilities
2. Bicycling facilities
3. Swimming facilities
4. To assist aggressive municipal programs to meet local recreational needs
5. To provide a trail system in the Loess Hills area of Iowa

One of the newly approved projects in Iowa is a \$92,670 L&WCF grant to enable Sioux City to develop a riverfront pathway/bicycle trail, located within four blocks of the city's main business district, that will serve as the hub of a city-wide trail network. The open space adjoining the pathway/trail is becoming an entry focal point to Sioux City. Because part of the land on which the L&WCF-assisted facility will be located is owned by the State, the Iowa DNR is co-sponsoring the project.

In FY 1991, Iowa conducted a State park user survey to determine recreational activities, expenditures, and crises of users of the State Park System. The SCORP planning function of the Iowa DNR was relocated to the Parks, Recreation, and Preserves Division. This change is expected to enhance Iowa's SCORP planning capability and effectiveness. Also, a new A&FP was drafted by Iowa and approved by the National Park Service for distribution in final form early in 1992.

Iowa's Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) program continued strong in FY 1991, with \$21,045,297 in State funds being appropriated. The program is a long-term, integrated effort to wisely use and protect Iowa's natural resources through conservation education; open space acquisitions (including Protected Water Areas acquisitions); open space development; county conservation grants; soil and water enhancement projects; city parks grants; land management projects; historical resource development grants; roadside vegetation grants; and other environmentally sound activities. With significant "grassroots" input, the REAP program was active in all 99 counties in Iowa.

The Iowa Department of Transportation, assisted by the DNR, administered the second year of the Recreational Trails Fund Program. During FY 1991, seven trail projects were approved for \$1,972,952 in 75 percent grant assistance. Sponsors of the trail projects included county conservation districts, a city, and a "trail corporation."

Much progress was made in FY 1991 on the Natural Resource Geographic Information System. A computerized, integrated, geographically referenced data base is being developed under this system to improve decisions regarding management, protection, and development of Iowa's natural resources. Although not yet complete, the system now includes several layers of data and is beginning to be utilized by natural resource decision-makers.

Kansas

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks reviewed 16 applications from local sources and one application from the department for L&WCF assistance, totaling close to \$1 million. Through the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) the applications were rated and ranked, resulting in the selection of five projects (four local and one departmental), for a total of \$385,000.

The four local projects, although seemingly small, added immeasurably to satisfy the local need for outdoor recreation facilities. In all instances, the projects fully met the priorities as outlined in the Kansas SCORP. Those priorities are:

1. To expand/renovate existing outdoor recreation activities based on local need/demand as determined by local recreation/comprehensive plans.
2. To encourage flexible multi-purpose facilities that provide a variety of outdoor recreation activities.
3. To maintain and rehabilitate existing recreation areas and facilities.

The city of Park City is satisfying a triple need within its locality in developing game and multi-purpose fields and a tot lot. Baldwin City is further developing a small neighborhood park with playground apparatus and a basketball court. The cities of Hanover and

Frederonia are serving their recreation public by refurbishing and constructing new tennis courts.

The State sponsored project demonstrates the cooperation between different governmental agencies. The State will develop facilities at a reservoir which was constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. It is anticipated that the site, in close proximity to the Kansas City metropolitan area, will be ultimately enjoyed by a vast array of the recreating public.

The recently published Kansas SCORP is a unique document. It is one of the few SCORPs which has been developed as a strategic plan. It more than serves as a guiding document for the allocation of the L&WCF but goes further in directing the planning process regarding other Federal and State funding efforts.

Kansas has long regarded the development or enhancement of their trail systems as a foremost priority. A 1988 report, "Statewide Trails in Kansas," identified 82 public trails in 28 counties totaling approximately 345 miles of foot, nature, bike, and horse trails. To date, 93 miles of these Kansas trails have been recognized by the NPS as "National Recreation Trails." The "Kansas Strategic Plan" addresses this issue with the following goal:

Develop, maintain, and enhance trail opportunities statewide for recreation education, tourism, wildlife habitat, cultural heritage and historic preservation.

Several objectives and strategies have been formulated so that the aforementioned goal can be realized.

Michigan

For FY 1991, 80 grant applications were submitted by local units of government, requesting a total of \$7.7 million in grant assistance. No State sponsored grant applications were received. After rating and ranking, seven of the

projects (for \$359,050 in L&WCF assistance) were recommended for L&WCF funding; and one was approved during the fiscal year (the remainder were submitted to NPS shortly after the end of the fiscal year). Thus only nine percent of the grant applications were recommended for L&WCF funding. It should be noted, however, that several of the remaining grant applications received State grants under the Michigan Natural Trust Fund and Michigan Recreation Bond programs.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accordance with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Resource protection
2. Facility developments
3. Close-to-home recreation
4. Coordination, planning and research
5. Marketing

SCORP planning accomplishments include the drafting of a new A&PP (the 1991-1995 Michigan Recreation Plan). The draft plan consists of four documents:

1. The main document which presents the major recreation issues in Michigan and describes actions that the State will take to address them.
2. Appendix A, which addresses the L&WCF project selection process.
3. Appendix B, which provides information on recreation activities, programs, resources, and users.
4. Appendix C, which is the Michigan Statewide Trail initiative. The statewide trails initiative calls for the development of a statewide network of trails for Michiganders and visi-

tors. Several public hearings were held throughout the State. This initiative is a major element of the 1991-1996 Michigan Recreation Plan.

Completed in FY 1991 was the *Southeast Michigan Off-Road Vehicle Report*. This document provides a framework for efforts to improve off-road-vehicle opportunities in densely-populated southeast Michigan.

In carrying out Michigan's current A&FP, the State continued the Recreation Bond and Recreation Improvement Fund programs. The former program is used for State and local public recreation facility development. The latter program funds recreation trail improvements. Also during FY 1991, the Snowmobile Trails Program was transferred to the Michigan DNR's Recreation Division where more effective management of it is anticipated.

The State receives annually over 100 local recreation plans and as many as 300 recreation development and land acquisition proposals for State and L&WCF grant consideration. Recreation facility standards developed for the current A&FP are used by local governments in their recreation planning and by the Michigan DNR in evaluating the grant applications. Local recreation agencies, because of the closely required link between grant projects and the SCORP through the OPSP, now are more aware of the SCORP. Travel associations have found the SCORP to provide useful information, particularly inventory information on resources and facilities. Information gathered under Michigan's SCORP is used by the Travel, Tourism and Recreation Resource Center at Michigan State University. The center acts as a clearinghouse for research data on recreation and tourism to both public and private entities.

Minnesota

In Minnesota, the demand for L&WCF assistance increased markedly in 1991 from an already high figure in 1990. The list of all L&WCF (State and local) applications received

rose from 48 to 73 this year. Likewise, the dollar amount of assistance requested grew 43 percent from \$3.7 million in 1990 to \$5.3 million in 1991. Even these figures are not truly indicative of the high demand for L&WCF assistance because of a local preapplication policy which tends to "siphon off" other potential L&WCF applications which have less chance of funding success.

Only seven new L&WCF grants totaling \$529,600 were awarded this year (three State and four local projects). When factored in to the \$5.3 million L&WCF dollars requested, this amounts to a funding capability of less than 10 cents available for each dollar requested. Even though the chances of winning a grant are extremely remote, there has been no shortage of high quality project proposals submitted each funding cycle. Interest in the L&WCF program remains very high in Minnesota at both the State and local levels and is expected to continue.

A recent trend in the types of L&WCF applications is developing in Minnesota. There is a significant increase in the number of projects that address renovation or replacement of already existing recreation facilities, most specifically to gain and improve access for the disabled. Since all new L&WCF development projects have had to meet accessibility standards for years, this trend could be interpreted as an indication of Minnesota's serious view of the growing responsibility to accommodate the disabled vis-a-vis recreation, as well as an indication of the need to replace older, highly used facilities which might have been constructed under less stringent guidelines. These trends pertain to both State and local projects and also highlight the growing need to rehabilitate projects that are rapidly nearing the end of their useful and active recreation life.

Unlike most States, the Minnesota L&WCF program is administered by 170 separate State agencies who share fairly equally in the division of the annual L&WCF apportionment. The DNR administers the State portion of the L&WCF and houses the majority of the plan-

ning staff involved in SCORP. The Department of Trade and Economic Development (DTED) manages the local side of the L&WCF program as well as a State sponsored recreation grants program which is funded by State bond proceeds. Projects are selected and administered under this program as if they were funded by the L&WCF. This year, an additional 22 outdoor recreation projects were made possible under this parallel program.

Both the DTED and DNR select L&WCF projects which are based on documented SCORP priorities. Since the State and local issues are not necessarily always identical, each agency ranks projects based on its own uniquely identifiable local or State needs, as noted in the State's biannual AP and OPSP. These SCORP documents are constantly reviewed and evaluated by DNR and DTED staff in order to keep pace with rapidly changing recreation issues, needs, and trends both inside and outside the State. Minnesota's SCORP documents are currently in compliance with NPS standards and work is progressing on the 1995-99 Minnesota A&PP.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accord with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Proximity to water/shoreland access
2. Trails
3. Rapid population growth
4. Disabled access
5. Short distance of urban populations

Additional planning activities included the initiation of a camping survey by the DNR. The purpose of the survey is to develop a market profile of present campground users, determine market segmentation techniques, and

eventually generate appropriate marketing strategies for targeting these various segments. It is anticipated that the results of this survey will greatly assist with the planning and development of the State's next SCORP.

The Wetlands Conservation Act of 1991, perhaps Minnesota's most debated piece of environmental legislation in recent years, was passed into law. This Act establishes several new State wetland guidelines including: the addition of 171,000 acres of pristine peat lands to the State's scientific and natural areas system; an agricultural wetland drainage replacement requirement; the establishment of a nonagricultural land replacement ratio of 2-to-1; and the allowance of forester's and wild ricker's activities as well as certain limited forest road construction. In general, the Act is considered a good attempt to save swampland previously viewed as wasteland.

L&WCF grants administration activities by the State also involved conducting well over 300 project inspections including post-completion, progress, final, preaward, and potential conversions. In addition, the staff processed partial and final L&WCF payment requests and closed out 21 total projects. Both the DNR and DTED L&WCF planning and grants staffs continue to enjoy an excellent relationship with NPS Midwest Regional Office as well as manage with excellence the State's L&WCF program.

Minnesota continues to emphasize that inadequate and severely reduced L&WCF funding for its State and local projects are the greatest single concern. The State considers itself fortunate to have had additional State monies provided for local and State park recreation projects, however, these, too, have been severely inadequate to meet the demands of the public. Especially noting Minnesota's own recent fiscal budgetary problems, the State's outdoor recreation commitment has been greatly reduced and with dubious future prospects.

Minnesota recalls that during the initial five years of the L&WCF program, an average of 48 percent of the annual apportionment was made available to State grant programs. During the last five years, the amount for State programs has dropped to 10 percent. It should be noted that these grants provide essential close-to-home recreation opportunities for segments of the population which cannot afford the extended vacations nor the added expense to visit far-away Federal park and forest lands. Finally, the L&WCF statewide program provides local jobs in local communities.

Missouri

During FY 1991, 52 grant applications were received by the State of Missouri requesting a total of \$2.2 million in L&WCF assistance. Missouri's apportionment was \$575,674.

Missouri did not process any of the FY 1991 applications due to severe financial problems on the State level. As a result of shortfalls in State revenues, the State was unable to provide operating funds for the administration of the L&WCF program as well as the match for State L&WCF projects. All applications submitted for FY 1991 funding consideration were placed on hold until further notice. During the latter part of 1991, measures were enacted to provide adequate funds for the reinstatement of personnel and the processing of 1991 L&WCF project applications.

The 1991-96 SCORP was completed during the year and formally approved by the NPS. Among the priorities identified in the plan were the following: (1) meet statewide demand for outdoor recreation facilities; (2) establish trail systems, parkways, and recreational waterways; (3) provide adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for special user groups; (4) exercise preservation and environmental protection for land, rivers, streams, and forests; (5) develop more open space, buffer zones, and land acquisition programs.

Missouri is developing a new statewide wetlands plan anticipated for completion during June 1992. Several State Wetlands Council meetings have been held involving various representatives from Federal and State government, environmental groups, and private individuals and organizations. Following the official adoption of the plan and approval by the appropriate agencies, the wetlands plan will be amended into the SCORP.

The Missouri DNR opened two pilot sections of the 200 mile Missouri River State Trail during 1990. In June 1991, the Governor declared the trail project a success and gave permission to develop the entire 200 mile right-of-way of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT) Railroad running from Macheson to Sedalia. Currently, there are nine miles of completed trails with development and negotiation continuing on the remaining segments of the 200 miles.

During 1991, Missouri initiated a new means for meeting L&WCF compliance requirements. In an effort to improve efficiency and effectiveness, the State established a three-member team approach to performing post-completion inspections. The team was headed by a coordinator who scheduled, documented and completed followup functions while the other members performed the onsite inspections on 600 of Missouri's 1,200 projects.

The availability of past L&WCF funds, matching donations and city funds, has enabled Jefferson City to develop an outstanding 20 acre multi-use facility. This heavily used facility serves neighborhood needs and has community-wide appeal. The multi-purpose jogging, fitness and bicycling trails surround a pre-existing 10 acre scenic lake, which also provides storm water control for the area. Trail usage has far surpassed expectations. The site also has a playground, open space and support facilities, all of which are heavily used. This project has provided Jefferson City with the opportunity to preserve open space and a place for its citizens to enjoy a healthful recreation experience.

Nebraska

Requests for L&WCF assistance in 1991 in Nebraska totaled \$914,385. Thirty-seven local political subdivisions requested \$500,000 and eight State projects were considered for \$364,385. Of these applications, only 16 local projects (\$355,650) and four State projects (\$130,744) could be recommended for L&WCF funding. This year the total of L&WCF monies available was made up of \$326,899 from the regular apportionment and \$5,927 and \$5,668 in uncommitted and Special Reapportionment Account funds. Nonetheless, only 44 percent of the 41 project requests and 37 percent of the funds were approved.

The number of local L&WCF applications received in Nebraska actually decreased 33 percent this year. However, following the recent pattern of previous years, the dollar amount of assistance requested for some projects had to be scaled back, phased, or deferred due to the limited Federal appropriation. In Nebraska, large dollar amount requests (i.e., new pools, golf courses), although eligible, are nonetheless discouraged since it is felt that such projects would require an inordinate or unreasonable share of the State's limited L&WCF apportionment. There were no requests this year for new pools nor golf courses. The State deduces the high construction costs of such projects has steadily inhibited the ability of project sponsors to meet cost share requirements. However, the renovation of already existing facilities remains a popular choice for local units of government in the State. In Nebraska, the L&WCF program is administered by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NG&PC). State government is limited by statute to 40 percent of its annual L&WCF apportionment for State projects. In 1991, the priority State funded projects are:

Atkinson State Recreation Area campground renovation; Alexandria and Fremont State Recreation Area campground

developments; and Niobrara State Park's phased pool redevelopment. There is a growing demand to increase and expand facilities at State parks continues to grow in Nebraska.

All L&WCF projects considered for funding are in accord with the Nebraska SCORP and address existing needs. In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accordance with adopted policy, emphasized on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Close-to-home recreation needs
2. Expanding needs of urban areas
3. Active participation needs

State and local projects are rated and ranked following onsite visits. Projects are then numerically scored and staff recommendations made.

Finally these recommendations are evaluated by the NG&PC's seven member commission. This year the commission made its findings at public meetings held in March and July. Encouraging active recreation and close-to-home participation are the most emphasized SCORP priorities. Although the chances of winning a grant are extremely remote, there has not been any shortage of high quality project proposals which address identifiable SCORP needs. Interest in the L&WCF program remains very high in Nebraska although the amount of monies available has steadily decreased.

In 1991, the final drafts of the Nebraska SCORP and the companion document entitled "Nebraska Wetlands Priority Plan" were accepted by NPS and are now awaiting publication and distribution. Public review of these documents was lengthy but productive. Other Federal level resource agencies were particularly pleased to have the wetland data consolidated into a concise reference format for utilization in planning and environmental assessments. Nebraska continues to actively participate in

the North American Water Management Plan's "Joint Venture Program."

As trail interest and use steadily increase in the State, so, too, will financial support for Nebraska's trail development. The NG&PC will administer a new Federal Trail Development Fund Act, thus the planning and programming sections are involved in the development of applicant requirements and plans for the administration of the fund.

Ohio

In FY 1991, the State of Ohio allocated all of its L&WCF apportionment to local jurisdictions. A total of 80 local applications were received during the FY 1991 grant cycle requesting over \$11.3 million in L&WCF assistance. Seventeen of these applications totaling \$1,167,000 were awarded L&WCF grants by the DNR. Although only 80 applications were actually received, the State received 176 requests for application information.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accord with adopted policy, emphasized on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Increase opportunities for water based recreation
2. Trail-oriented recreation opportunities
3. Conservation education
4. Urban areas and funding needs
5. Recreation opportunities for people with disabilities
6. Natural heritage and scenic trails
7. Private/public cooperation

8. Operation, maintenance, and land acquisition

9. Identify recreation resource needs

10. Wildlife-related recreation

The 1990 *Outdoor Recreation Participation Study* was completed in November, 1991. This comprehensive study was contracted to assess the outdoor recreation attitudes, behaviors, experiences, expectations, and outdoor recreation priorities of Ohio residents. Data focused on 1990 outdoor activities and were collected in the spring of 1991 from a systematic random sample of Ohio residents. The findings of this study will be integrated into the update of Ohio's next SCORP.

Also this year, efforts to update Ohio's outdoor recreation resources inventory were focused on securing information from privately owned and operated outdoor recreation facilities and enterprises. Follow-up contacts to public agencies which had not responded to previous requests for inventory data continued to be made throughout the year. To date, over 5,500 records, both public and private, have been updated with current data.

The DNR is participating in the development of the Ohio State Rail-Trail Plan which is being developed by the Ohio Chapter of the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy and the NPS's Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program. A series of four regional meetings were held to generate public input on potential and existing rail-trail projects.

DNR's Comprehensive Planning Section continues to be responsible for various aspects of the statewide trails program. A significant accomplishment was the development of a feasibility study for the Ohio to Erie Trail. This proposed cross-State multi-purpose trail would connect the cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland and utilize existing trail corridors such as the Little Miami Scenic Park and the Ohio-Erie Canal.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin DNR reviewed 178 applications requesting over \$7 million for L&WCF assistance. From these, Wisconsin was able to fund nine (five local and four State) totaling \$630,000.

In considering applications for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991, the State, in accordance with adopted policy, placed emphasis on and selected those projects that met the following SCORP priorities:

1. Providing play equipment
2. Enhancing non-specific outdoor enjoyment
3. Providing/improving fishing opportunities
4. Providing/improving hiking, walking, running (i.e., trails) opportunities

Assistance is being provided to local projects which serve multi-purpose functions. The city of Beloit received assistance to develop and renovate Riverside Park in the city's urban core.

The city of Hartford will develop a multipurpose trail along the Rubicon River. Calumet County will direct its funding toward the renovation of a multipurpose building which serves a host of outdoor recreation activities. Assistance given to the city of Oshkosh will be directed to the acquisition of a 40-acre site to develop a new city-wide recreation area. The city of Darlington will continue to develop Riverside Park acquired with previous L&WCF assistance, with facilities for picnicking, canoeing, and trails.



Demand for L&WCF Assistance

The demand for L&WCF assistance remains very high throughout the Region as evidenced by the large disparity between the number of project applications received by the States and the amounts actually awarded and/or funded. This is illustrated in the following chart:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Projects Received by State and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded</u>	
Illinois	90	\$12,300,000	6	\$1,094,420
Indiana	18	1,200,000	8	579,071
Iowa	9	435,002	3	165,552
Kansas	16	1,000,000	5	385,000
Michigan	80	7,700,000	7	359,050
Minnesota	73	5,300,000	7	529,600
Missouri	52	2,200,000	0	0
Nebraska	45	914,385	20	336,394
Ohio	80	11,300,000	17	1,187,000
Wisconsin	<u>178</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>	2	<u>550,000</u>
Totals	641	\$49,349,387	82	\$5,186,087

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SOUTHEAST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Southeast Region includes the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of the Virgin Islands. During Fiscal Year 1991, these States obligated \$5,016,319 for 125 new projects and another \$394,845 for amendments to increase the funding for 50 existing projects, with a grand total of \$5,411,164 or 88 percent of all Land and Water Conservation (LWCF) Fund monies available for obligation in FY 1991. Of the 125 new projects funded, 118 were locally sponsored projects (cities and counties) and seven were State sponsored projects.

New development projects consisted primarily of picnic areas, sports and play fields, fishing and boating facilities, swimming facilities, hiking trails, and support facilities. Improved access for the disabled was also an important feature of many projects.

There were 13 projects involving land acquisition, totalling 451.46 acres. The total acquisition assistance was \$554,478.

Total billings during the year amounted to \$4,130,386 which was about 86 percent of the total amount of obligations. The Southeast Region continues to emphasize billing out of projects as soon as the work is completed.

At the end of the fiscal year, all States had approved SCORP's.

Following are summaries of activities in each State.

Alabama

Alabama's FY 91 apportionment was \$509,397 and with its carryover of \$24,022 from FY 1990, a total of \$533,419 was available for obligation. Alabama obligated \$498,660 or 93 percent of all available funds for only 15 projects. All of these projects were locally sponsored. There

were two amendments increasing funding on existing projects totalling \$35,035 and two amendments decreasing funding on existing projects totalling \$120,000. Two projects were funded with monies from the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) for a total of \$100,000.

Florida

Florida's FY 1991 apportionment was \$1,194,824 and during the year an additional \$57,869 was apportioned to its LWCF fund account, giving Florida a total of \$1,252,693 to obligate during the fiscal year. Florida received 35 requests for funding, totaling \$2,647,520, and was able to fund only 16 projects, utilizing 100 percent of its available funds. All of this funding was allocated to locally sponsored projects.

During FY 1991, sections of the Florida Administrative Code governing the LWCF program were revised to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Require lower front-end expenses such as surveys and permits.
2. Give more emphasis to projects with active recreation facilities and projects involving renovation through changes to the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP).
3. Allocate 25% of the total apportionment to land acquisition projects.

From 1987 through 1991, the Division of Recreation and Parks has completed the acquisition of over 100 miles of abandoned railroad right-of-way for conversion to recreation trails under the Florida Rails-to-Trails Program. By the end of 1992, the Division anticipates the acquisition of an additional 121 miles of rail abandonments using the program's \$3.9 million annual appropriation from the Preservation 2000 Program.

Throughout 1991, the Division assisted in the development of 98 required local government comprehensive plans and 38 plan amend-

ments, and provided technical assistance to several local governments on their recreation and open space elements. The SCORP is commonly used in the development of those plans as an information source for recognizing outdoor recreation supply, demand, and need.

During the year, the division began implementing a management program for the State-designated Myakka Wild and Scenic River. Administrative rules were adopted in July 1991 by the Governor and Cabinet, setting forth procedures for conducting resource management, regulatory, and law enforcement programs.

Florida's Preservation 2000 Trust Program, which was started in 1990, continued this year. The program is designed to receive approximately \$300 million per year for ten years from bond sales. The program funds a number of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities in the State, such as the Save Our Rivers Program, Conservation and Recreation Program, Florida Rails-to-Trails Program, etc.

Georgia

Georgia's apportionment for 1991 was \$651,792. Including its FY 1990 carryover amount, the State had \$764,095 available for obligation. They received 28 requests for funding, amounting to \$1,017,184 and funded 13 projects amounting to \$372,000. Georgia also funded 15 cost-increase amendments for a total obligation of \$446,892. All of Georgia's new projects were locally sponsored.

Efforts begun in FY 90 to transfer the State's computerized demand/supply/needs model from a mainframe environment to a desktop computer environment continued in FY 91. During the year, the software contractor upgraded the system to allow menu updates of baseline data, enhancement of the report generator, and increased menu flexibility and options.

A State legislative study committee on parks, recreation, historic preservation and natural



areas continued its work in FY 1991. The committee's assignment was to identify programs, policy issues, facility needs, and specific funding sources for parks, recreation areas, historic preservation and natural areas protection throughout Georgia. The committee's work was finished during the first half of FY 91 and a report was written and distributed in December, 1990. A major recommendation of the committee was to form a commission to draft funding legislation, recommend funding sources, design the project selection process, and define the membership and responsibilities of a new advisory commission.

In April of 1991, Governor Miller announced his Preservation 2000 Program. The program will protect 100,000 acres of land by State acquisition and management as natural areas, parks, and wildlife management and public fishing areas. Evaluation criteria have been designed and field tested for State parks, natural areas and wildlife management areas. In addition, initial work has been undertaken on site evaluation criteria for trails and greenways. The State plans to use its LWCF appropriation to accomplish as much of this acquisition as possible.

Kentucky

Kentucky's FY 1991 apportionment was \$447,250 and during the year \$1,009 was reappportioned to the State's fund account. The total available for obligation was \$448,259. Kentucky received requests for funding from 85 applicants requesting \$1,409,458 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$428,048 for 24

projects and increased funding on 20 existing projects by \$19,967 for a total obligation of \$468,034 or 99.9 percent of all available funds.

DeWitt County has received two LWCF grants to develop Panther Creek Park. A section of the park consists of a 30-acre woodland located in the 100-year flood plain. Four boardwalk trails have been constructed through the area. The CSX Railroad Company donated two miles of old track for the framing support and the Kentucky Division of Forestry donated a 60-foot lookout tower for environmental education purposes.

The Department of Local Government in FY 91 continued to provide information and training for parks and recreation personnel and local government officials throughout the State. In addition to on-site technical assistance and response to requests for information, the Department published a quarterly newsletter with a large distribution. Also, in January the Department sponsored the Director's Forum, an integral part of the Kentucky Recreation and Park Society's Annual Conference. This year, the Forum featured a presentation by the National Park Service on the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Mississippi

Mississippi's FY 1991 apportionment was \$365,082 and during the year an additional \$71,246 was reapportioned to its LWCF fund account. The total available for obligation therefore, was \$436,328. Mississippi received requests for funding from 47 applicants requesting \$1,131,350 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$421,000 for 12 new projects and three cost increase amendments for a total of \$436,000 or 99.9 percent of its available funds. All but one of these new projects were locally sponsored.

In FY 91, the Mississippi Outdoor Recreation Grants Division closed out nine LWCF grant projects as part of a successful effort to reduce its unexpended balance. Due to reduced appropriations in recent years, the State currently has only 27 active projects.

Site inspections are an important part of the State's ongoing commitment to quality projects and compliance with the various laws that govern the LWCF program. In FY 91, the State conducted 13 pre-award inspections, 39 program inspections, 15 final inspections, and 383 post-completion inspections.

In FY 91, the State began the process of updating its SCORP which was approved in October of 1990. Specific activities included extending the contract with the SCORP consultant to June 30, 1992, updating the recreation facility inventory, and preparing a work schedule for the 1995 SCORP. Also the State began investigating the feasibility of transferring all SCORP/LWCF program data to a more accessible computer system.

North Carolina

North Carolina's FY 1991 apportionment was \$633,264 and during the year an additional \$8,430 was reapportioned to the State's LWCF Fund account. This amount, coupled with \$150,643 in carryover funds from FY 1989, gave North Carolina a total of \$792,337 in available funds for the year. North Carolina received 36 applications for LWCF funding amounting to \$1,375,960. The State funded seven new projects amounting to \$430,549, one amendment to increase funding for an existing project by \$236,860, and two amendments to decrease funding for existing projects by \$10,780. The total dollar amount obligated for the year was \$656,630 or 83 percent of its available funding.

The LWCF program in North Carolina significantly supplements State and local resources in achieving the State's recreation goals and objectives as set forth in the SCORP. In 1991 all seven funded projects showed a medium-to-high attainment of SCORP goals and objectives by scoring six or more points on a ten-point scale in the OPSP rating criteria. Two of these projects involved land acquisition to protect natural resources. One consisted of the acquisition of 10 acres in Cabarrus County for development of a greenway. The second added 270 acres containing a variety of upland and

bottomland communities to Goose Creek State Park.

SCORP recreation standards describe the number of park acres or facilities needed in each county based on the county population. The North Carolina SCORP needs assessment uses a percent sufficiency rating to describe the degree to which a county's existing recreation facilities achieve the SCORP standard. The sufficiency rating ranges from zero percent sufficiency for counties with no recreation services to 100 percent sufficiency for counties with adequate recreation services. In 1991, projects approved for funding were in counties satisfying an average of only 30 percent of the SCORP standard for adequate recreation acreage and facilities.

In FY 1991, the Division of Parks and Recreation began work on a statewide rivers assessment methodology using both a SCORP grant and technical assistance from the staff of the Southeast Regional Office of NPS. The methodology established categories to be used by the Division in evaluating the State's rivers. These categories originated in the State Parks Act mandate to protect representative examples of North Carolina's archaeological, geologic, biologic, scenic, and recreational resources.

South Carolina

South Carolina's FY 1991 apportionment was \$455,548 and during the year an additional \$69,990 was reapportioned to the LWCF fund account. The total amount available for obligation, therefore, was \$525,138. South Carolina received requests for funding from 77 applicants requesting \$2,606,795 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State funded 11 new projects totaling \$333,592 and four cost increase amendments for a total of \$472,692, or 90 percent of its available funds.

South Carolina funded several local projects during the year which demonstrate the variety of techniques that can be used to create better communities through parks and recreation. In the Town of Pageland, the B.C.

Moore Company donated land for the purpose of developing a park to anchor a downtown revitalization effort. The value of the property was used to match an LWCF grant for the development of a gazebo, walkways, landscaping and parking in the park. The City of Rock Hill used a grant from the fund to develop an abandoned railroad right-of-way into a linear passive park featuring paved paths, bridges, overlooks, benches, and other amenities. The Greenville County Recreation District completed the first phase of a project in which it acquired and developed the site of one of the earliest textile mills in the county. The site, which has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, was designed and developed to provide walking trails, picnic shelters, wild flower displays, and scenic overlooks.

The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism completed its 1990 SCORP update during the year and developed an Executive Summary. The State continued to implement the Lower Saluda River Plan and the Rural Recreation Development Project.

Tennessee

Tennessee's FY 1991 apportionment was \$561,759, and during the year an additional \$9,750 was released for obligation from the Special Reapportionment Account. Including the carryover of \$78 from FY 1990, a total of \$571,587 was available for obligation. Tennessee received 88 requests for funding, totaling \$2,457,037, and funded only 22 projects for a total of \$530,000. One cost increase amendment was also funded. The total obligated was \$533,230 or 93.3 percent of its available funds. All of these projects were sponsored by local jurisdictions.

The Department of Environment and Conservation initiated several actions to improve the administration of the LWCF program. First, the Department began notifying project sponsors three weeks prior to on-site compliance inspections. The notification includes a description of the major compliance responsibilities that are covered in each inspection. As a

result, sponsors are encouraged to correct deficiencies and prepare for questions prior to the actual inspection. Second, the Recreation Services Division staff completed a post-completion compliance handbook which will be distributed to all local LWCF project sponsors.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico received an apportionment in FY 1991 of \$420,888 and during the year received a reapportionment of \$64,769. These funds combined with FY 1990 carryover funds amount-

ing to \$420,722 gave Puerto Rico a total of \$914,359 to obligate. The Commonwealth funded five projects totalling \$790,000. They carried over \$164,359 into FY 1992.

Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands FY 1991 apportionment was \$25,000 and during the year they received \$63,466 in reapportioned funds. This gave the Virgin Islands a total of \$88,466 to obligate for LWCF projects. The Territory obligated \$6,277 to one project for FY 1991.

Demand for LWCF Assistance

All of the States in the Southeast Region were eligible to participate in the LWCF program and there are no problems foreseen regarding eligibility during FY 1992. All ten States have approved OPSP's (priority setting systems) and used them to screen and rank the hundreds of project applications received. Such a priority system is extremely important considering that more than 481 projects were received seeking \$16,514,538 in LWCF funds and only \$6,326,682 was available for obligation in the ten States. The States were able to fund 125 projects or 32 percent of the requests. In dollar amounts, the States obligated \$5,411,164, including the 125 projects and 50 amendments, satisfying only 36 percent of the requests.

Following is a table showing the number of projects and the assistance applied for along with actual funding.

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded	
Alabama	85	\$1,862,294	15	\$498,660
Florida	35	2,647,530	16	1,252,683
Georgia	28	1,017,184	13	372,000
Kentucky	85	1,409,408	24	428,048
Mississippi	47	3,136,350	12	421,000
North Carolina	26	1,375,960	7	430,549
South Carolina	77	2,608,795	11	333,992
Tennessee	88	2,487,037	21	523,500
Puerto Rico*	0	0	5	750,000
Virgin Islands*	0	0	1	6,277
Total	481	\$16,514,538	*125	\$5,016,319

*Statistical data on application levels was not received.

PLATE 100

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL SUMMARY

For the purposes of the L&WCF program, the Mid-Atlantic Region includes the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

During FY 1991, these States received \$5,269,072 in assistance for 61 new projects. Of the total new projects, 17 were State sponsored, and 44 were sponsored by local units of government. At the same time, the States expended more than \$8,272,000 in previously obligated L&WCF funds.

During the year, 15 projects totaling \$1,355,112 were used to acquire 838.5 acres of land for recreation and open space. An additional 43.2 acres of land were donated to project sponsors and used to match grants for the purchase of additional land, or for the development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. \$429,978 in assistance was approved for six new recreation planning projects and there were 40 development projects totaling \$3,483,983.

The types of facilities constructed included 39 projects with support facilities (landscaping, utilities, walkways, comfort stations), 28 projects with sports and playfields (baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds), 13 projects with trails (hiking, biking, exercise), and five projects with swimming facilities (pools, swimming beaches, bathhouses). Most projects involved multiple facility development.

Following are State-by-State highlights of grant and planning accomplishments during FY 1991.

Connecticut

Demand for L&WCF funding in Connecticut was high. Of twenty-six project requests for

\$2,038,066, one project was selected for funding involving \$90,500 in L&WCF grant money.

The Athletic and Recreation Project Phase II in the Town of Brookfield will construct or improve sportsfields at three sites: Municipal Center, Grays Bridge Ballfield, and Cardigan Field. Brookfield is one of the fastest-growing towns in Connecticut. Sportsfields were a priority identified in SCORP. This project will reduce the shortage of facilities recognized by SCORP and greatly enhance the recreational experience of the youth of that area.

For Connecticut grant rounds, information was requested from applicants that detailed community and private sector volunteerism in planning, construction, and funding projects, as well as imaginative and low-cost methods to solve community open space and recreation problems, creation of jobs, and services to special populations. All of the above are consistent with SCORP and serve to enhance current OPSP categories and reflect themes of the State's present administration.

Information from the State's 504 Handicapped Accessibility self-evaluation was entered into a database. A report was generated for use in the preparation of funding requests and ultimately will be used to develop a comprehensive plan.

Eight public forums were held in each of Connecticut's counties to provide local vocalization of recreation and open space issues. This proved to be a useful exercise which identified many significant issues and generated many helpful suggestions.

Delaware

Delaware, the "First State", received eleven project requests for L&WCF assistance. One project was selected which involved \$100,000 in L&WCF funds.

The Delaware 1990 SCORP identified walking and bicycling as the second and seventh most popular outdoor recreational activities respec-

tively. The development of the Bellevue State Park Bikeway offers safe, convenient recreation to Delawareans, and also provides greenway linkage between parks and the community.

The 1990 Delaware Outdoors (SCORP) was distributed. It is Delaware's first color SCORP and has been very well received.

Approval of the new planning project is pending final budget figures. The new planning project is a two-year effort centering on items marked as actions in the 1990 SCORP. These actions include conducting a land protection workshop and developing a manual for land protection, a comprehensive computer-generated map of all public open space and private conservation lands which will aid the planning of greenways across the state, and Recreation Boards and Commissioners' workshops.

A registry of L&WCF funded sites in Delaware was completed and transmitted to the National Park Service. Sections of the registry which pertain to local sponsors have been distributed to the individual project sponsors. This registry will aid the State in conducting post-completion inspections.

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia had one request for L&WCF funding assistance. This project was funded, committing \$52,046 in L&WCF monies.

The Comprehensive Recreation Plan 1992-97 will include a demand study, participation rates, and socio-economic information on the population served at recreation centers and playgrounds. The demand survey results will be an important factor in the resource allocation system which will include the monthly and seasonal sampling of attendance of all recreation centers. The following issues will also be addressed in the Plan: responding to the needs of a changing population, strengthening

neighborhood awareness and participation in the system of recreation centers and playgrounds, and improving the provision of services to special population groups.

Activity continued in the Public Access Plan for the Chesapeake Bay. The District of Columbia is working with representatives from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Also, a metropolitan greenway alliance and the Potomac River Greenway Coalition are in various stages of formation. The latter is a group of public officials and interested private parties seeking to promote a river-based greenway from western Maryland and West Virginia to southern Maryland.



Maine

The State of Maine had requests for thirty-four projects. Eight projects were selected for L&WCF funding which involved \$277,100 in Federal monies.

Except for planning projects, Maine's new projects were locally sponsored. Five projects involved sportsfields: Lovell Recreation Area, Bar Harbor Recreation Area, Rockport Recreation Area, Winslow Softball Field, and Unity Ballfield. The demand for ever-popular winter sports was addressed by Bucksport Skating Rink. Maine fielded two planning projects: the 1993 Maine State Outdoor Recreation Plan, and the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The 1993 Maine State Outdoor Recreation Plan is an updating of SCORP. This includes the update of a set of Federal and State recreation land maps originally produced as part of the 1988 SCORP, and the revision of the Open Project Selection Process based upon recommendations in SCORP. The Open Space and Recreation Plan is a project to provide technical assistance to over 450 Maine cities and towns for recreation and open space planning in conjunction with Maine's Growth Management Act and SCORP. The project includes the development of a series of technical assistance guides and project reports.

Maine happily reports that L&WCF projects played a major role in the revitalization and economic renewal of local communities. The City of Eastport has had severe economic problems for decades. However, owing to L&WCF assisted waterfront improvements, the City of Eastport's port has now become one of the busiest in New England. The waterfront of Belfast, also a depressed town, suffered from years of industrial use and decay. L&WCF monies aided in converting a blighted grain storage facility into a functional boat facility complete with breakwater to protect the inner harbor. Harbor use increased tremendously and the harbor became a thriving recreational area. Commensurately, the revitalized downtown area attracted much tourism, and real estate flourished.

Maryland

The State of Maryland received one request for L&WCF assistance. That project was funded with \$92,875.53 in Land and Water monies.

The Greenways Planning Addendum to Maryland's 1988-1993 Land Preservation and Recreation Plan includes computerization of mapping and development of a database, public review, identification of links in the statewide greenways network in need of protection, and publication of an atlas of existing greenways. Development of a mapping system was a ma-

for work item in the Action Agenda included in the Maryland Greenways Commission's Technical Report. The digitized mapping will enable publication and wide distribution of data sheets for individual greenways to interested members of the public.

Maryland planning was in high gear in FY 1991. Publications include the Maryland Land Preservation and Recreation Plan and supporting documents, the Natural Areas Preservation Report, the Wetlands Addendum, and the 1990 and 1991 Action Program. Included in the Action Program is the revised Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) which streamlines and clearly delineates the steps taken by Maryland in its efforts to identify projects to be assisted with L&WCF monies. The Maryland Land Preservation and Recreation Plan continues to reflect the traditional recreation and open space issues of SCORP while expanding its scope to integrate important land preservation issues, thus initiating a coordinated approach to natural resource protection in Maryland.

Massachusetts

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts received nine requests for L&WCF funding. Six of these projects were funded employing \$496,027.50 in L&WCF assistance.

Lake Cochituate Waterfront, Mass.

The Town of Natick, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, enjoys a part of the beautiful waterfront of Lake Cochituate. Two waterfront sites in the Town of Natick, Camp Mary Bunker and Pegan Cove, are being developed.

At Camp Mary Bunker, a former Girl Scout camp, development will include erosion control work, new restroom facilities, trails, a picnic shelter, a pier for fishing and canoeing, and a platform tent camping area. The camping area development includes special emphasis for physically challenged children. The camp

will serve as an overflow area for Camp Arrowhead, a special needs camp serving campers from more than twenty communities in the greater Boston area.

Pegan Cove is a site leased by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management to the Town of Natick. Pegan Cove is an overgrown site with a trail but no formal recreation area. Development plans for Pegan Cove will compliment those of Camp Mary Bunker. Plans for Pegan Cove include the development of trails for walking, jogging, cross-country skiing, improvements of the settling pond to promote ice skating, park benches, a sports field, a small games area, landscape barriers, picnic tables, parking, an access road, and fencing.

The need for playgrounds was addressed by Howard Playstead in Lawrence, Warren Playground in Brookline, and Allen Street Playground in Somerville. Water-based recreation was provided by Bass River Fishing Deck and Lake Cochituate Waterfront. The City of Lynn will acquire property at High Rock Reservation and eventually obtain more parcels in order to restore an Olmstead park, a project supported by the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Pilot Project focused on Cape Cod communities and produced additional information for the MassGIS (Geographical Information System) open space data layer which relies heavily on public participation. All findings will be incorporated into the 1994 SCORP and methods developed for this project will serve as a model to be applied to the State as a whole. The proposal for the next SCORP is geared toward meeting both the requirements outlined in the L&WCF Manual, as well as more directly serving the various agencies within the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs.

New Hampshire

The State of New Hampshire received requests for twenty-three new projects. Eleven of these

projects were selected for funding involving \$273,337.32 in L&WCF monies.

Three of New Hampshire's new projects were acquisition and the remainder were development projects. Of the acquisition projects, the Lochmere Site Acquisition will add culturally significant land to the State Park System. The Lochmere Site has evidence of prehistoric Native American inhabitation. The New Ipswich Conservation Park will protect undeveloped shoreline along Hoar Pond. This wetlands acquisition project is consistent with the "highest priority" in the New Hampshire Outdoors Plan (SCORP). Of the ten locally sponsored projects, six provide public access to water and five improve and expand core recreation areas by five new ballfields, two tennis courts, and three field rehabilitations.

The New Hampshire Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) continues to be an effective means for identifying and selecting quality projects for funding. FY 1991 marked the end of the five-year outdoor planning cycle. Major accomplishments, in addition to the New Hampshire Outdoor Recreation Plan, include the N.H. Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, and the preparation of the Public Access Plan for New Hampshire's Lakes, Ponds, and Rivers.

New Jersey

The "Garden State" of New Jersey received 167 requests for L&WCF funding. Two new projects were selected utilizing \$568,135 in L&WCF monies.

Both new projects were acquisitions. The Pequest Wildlife Management Area Addition added a forty-three acre inholding to the Management Area. Pequest is known for its fish hatchery which is an L&WCF-assisted facility. The hatchery uses recirculated well water and breeds brook, brown, and rainbow trout. The Musconetcong River is heavily stocked by the products of the Pequest Hatchery. The river is one of New Jersey's prime trout fishing rivers.

Offering protection to this river, as well as providing fishing access, is another new L&WCF project, the Musconetcong River Acquisition. This acquisition is part of a cooperative effort with the State Department of Agriculture which seeks to preserve agricultural land and obtain easements for fishing access and conservation along the Musconetcong River.

New Jersey's Open Project Selection Process (OPSP), as implemented under both the State and local project priority systems, continues to provide the basis upon which Green Acres and L&WCF funds are administered. During 1991, the SCORP Planning Program continued to compile information on areas of State preservation concern. This compilation was used as the basis for identifying potential State acquisition projects for funding through the 1989 Green Acres Bond Issue and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The SCORP Planning Bureau also continues to provide staff support to the Governor's Council on New Jersey Outdoors, whose purpose is to efficiently manage existing resources and to create public involvement in the open space program.

New York

The "Empire" State of New York had ninety requests for grants. Seven new projects were funded involving a commitment of \$1,278,426 in L&WCF monies.

The NYS Planning Program 1990-1991 covers special sections of the larger, ongoing statewide planning program. The focal point is the initiation of the assessment and policy process in preparation for the 1995-2015 SCORP. Three State Parks, Gilbert Lake, Green Lakes, and Letchworth, received much-needed renovations of some existing facilities. On the local level, Gillie Lake Park in Cayuga acquired 94 acres and developed sportsfields, trails, picnic areas, and other facilities. Alley Pond Park in New York City renovated its sports and playfields and support facilities. Kennedy Memorial Park in Hempstead had new and renova-

tion development to its picnic area, sportsfields, trails, and other facilities.

The Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) underwent an extensive review process. A committee reviewed the effectiveness of each of the rating criteria and recommended changes that would reflect the policies in SCORP and local recreation needs. The revised rating system will be used for the FY 1993 grant round. SCORP policies continue to be utilized in many statewide recreation and open space preservation endeavors. SCORP is one of the primary bases for the development of the "Conserving Open Space Plan" which will provide future direction for New York in acquiring and preserving open space, natural, cultural, and recreational lands. SCORP continues to be used in the development of park master plans and the State Park System Plan.

Pennsylvania

The "Keystone State", Pennsylvania, had six requests for funding. Six new projects were approved totaling \$1,093,338 in L&WCF fund assistance.

Hall Pool in Ridgeway Borough and Crichton-McCormick received needed renovations to their existing facilities. Pymatuning State Park had renovations to its boating facilities. In lower Pottsgrove Township, the Kurtz Tract was acquired to provide sportsfields and picnic areas adjacent to Buchert Field. Another acquisition in Washington Township will provide for a community park offering picnic areas, fishing, trails, and other activities along Greenwalk Creek. In Spring Township, Caecosing Meadows will be further developed to include sportsfields and support facilities.

Highlights of the 1990-1991 planning year included the compilation of information from the proceedings of the Governor's Conference on Recreation, Parks and Leisure. There was continued intense activity in the collection and analysis of data for the State recreation

plan update. Work is ongoing to formulate statewide and regional priorities and strategies for the 1991-1995 Recreation Plan. The top priority of the plan is to address the need to identify, obtain, and sustain a stable and predictable funding source for statewide recreation programs, including planning for recreation, parks and leisure. The second priority is to conserve Pennsylvania's land resources through programs that address greenways, cultural, historic or scenic resource corridors, open space, wetlands, and other land conservation programs. Also, there was continued progress in implementing the Wetlands Protection Plan with the adaptation of the new 105 Regulations.

Of note is the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program, a relatively new initiative of the Commonwealth. This Program was established to preserve natural, cultural, and recreational resources on a regional scale, and to manage and market the resources for tourism and economic development.

Rhode Island

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations received forty-three project requests for L&WCF assistance. Due to the level of funding available, however, all monies were directed to amended projects. The State anticipates L&WCF funding for two local recreation and two State projects in 1992.

Rhode Island issued its Wildlife Stamp again in 1991 as a means of providing additional funding for wildlife management activities. The State's scenic areas were cataloged in the Rhode Island Landscape Inventory. This catalog has been used by municipalities in preparing their comprehensive plans. Work continued on the SCORP planning grant. Included in the new SCORP are concerns that greater land preservation efforts are needed to preserve Rhode Island's traditional rural character.

Vermont

The State of Vermont received funding requests for nineteen new projects. Nine projects were funded for a total of \$263,787 in L&WCF monies.

Three new projects concerned paths and trails: Morrisville Recreation Path, Camel's Hump Barrier-Free Trail (handicapped accessible), and South Burlington Recreation Path. New open space was acquired along Lake Iroquois. As well as offering a natural area, it will also provide swimming and picnic areas. A parcel of land and trail easement were acquired adjacent to Ascutney State Park in Windsor. This acquisition served to protect a major portion of the Brownsville Trail. There were also projects for sports and playfields and picnic areas. Vermont started work on its new SCORP, the 1993 Vermont Recreation Plan.

The 1988 Vermont Recreation Plan set many necessary priorities which impacted on the ranking process and funding recommendations for FY 1991 projects. Some of these priorities include water resources and access, wetlands and critical habitats, scenic resources, and special population recreational needs. The Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation continued its development of the Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. Although originally initiated as a response to Section 504 of the 1973 Federal Rehabilitation Act, its scope has been expanded to reflect the new Americans with Disabilities Act. Vermont's Grants Office continued to improve upon various administrative and compliance-related aspects of the program. All L&WCF projects in Vermont were entered into a computer database to facilitate report generation and billings. The Grants Office also developed a Self-Certification System. This system allows communities to conduct post-completion inspections which are due on their projects.

Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia received funding requests for twenty-one projects. Five

new projects were selected involving \$614,000 in L&WCF assistance.

The Town of Front Royal received a grant for a new Municipal Park Swimming Pool. The facility will also include a bathhouse and concession area. The twenty-three acre Luray Town Park obtained assistance for the development of sports and playfields, as well as support facilities. This is part of Luray's approved Master Plan. Shenandoah County Park was funded for sportsfields, trails, and support facilities. Cavitts Creek Park in Tazewell County was augmented by the acquisition of one hundred acres. Scheduled development includes a boat launch, roads and parking, and other facilities. Botetourt County's Blue Ridge Park acquired twenty acres and will develop sports and playfields.

The preliminary work has begun on the 1994 Virginia Outdoor Plan. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Conservation and Recreation and Virginia Commonwealth University was finalized to allow for the completion of a public survey. This survey will assess public demand for a variety of outdoor recreation activities including State parks, the need for public access to water, and attitudes towards outdoor recreation and open space protection.

In the State Scenic Rivers Program, two rivers were evaluated and qualified for designation. This would expand the system by thirty-two miles. In addition, one hundred eighty-four miles of Virginia Byways were designated, bringing the total to more than eight hundred fifteen miles of scenic roads. Virginia also completed a Bay Access Inventory and Plan as part of a multi-State Chesapeake Bay program.

Wheeling Jogging Trail Addition, Wellsburg, West Virginia

In 1984, Conrail abandoned 19.7 miles of track from Benwood to Wellsburg, West Virginia. Approximately eight miles of this corridor is within the City of Wheeling. In 1985,

the city of Wheeling received an L&WCF grant for \$105,000 to develop a bicycle and jogging trail along a portion of that abandoned right-of-way. In 1987, Wheeling purchased a 3.7 mile section running parallel with the Ohio River from 48th Street (Southern Corporate Limit) to First Street. Once clear title was obtained, the city proceeded with the development of two sections of the trail: a 1.07 mile section from 48th Street to 35th Street, and a 1.43 mile section from Wheeling Creek to First Street.

The first phase of the trail, completed in March 1987, has been an overwhelming success. Open during daylight hours, the trail is well used by cyclists, walkers, and joggers during all months and weather conditions. During the day, residents of the high-rises stroll. At lunch, downtown employees walk along the northern section. Families bike the trail in the evenings and on weekends. The trail also gives neighborhood residents access to Veterans Memorial Amphitheater for programmed events.

In 1989, the NPS began a congressionally supported study and plan to establish a National Cultural Heritage Park in Wheeling. The city of Wheeling, in coordination with NPS, is proceeding with its own waterfront revitalization efforts. Important to both efforts is the Ohio River, its waterfront, and its history. NPS has identified the trail as an important element in the interpretation of Wheeling's major heritage themes: the river, transportation, commerce and industry, the Civil War, and recreational opportunities.

Wheeling is committed to completing the north-south trail along the Ohio River. The city has purchased the railroad right-of-way north from Centre Foundry to the northern corporate limits. Easements are being acquired for the section from First Street to Centre Foundry. The development of this final section will connect with the trail that Brooke County and Wellsburg are completing north of Wheeling's city limits.

West Virginia

The State of West Virginia had fifteen requests for funding. Three new projects were selected totaling \$159,500 in L&WCF involvement.

The Wheeling Jogging Trail Addition along the Ohio River added 1.2 miles of jogging trail to 2.5 miles of existing trail developed under L&WCF project number 54-00333. Completion of this project will result in 3.7 miles of trail converted from a former railroad right-of-way. The cabin area in Babcock State Park received assistance for a new sewer system. The City of Huntington's Ritter Park Tennis Complex Addition will construct four additional tennis courts in the park's 12th Street Extension. The objective of this project is to create a multi-use outdoor tennis center.

The SCORP Advisory Group (SAG) produced a progress report for 1991 which summarizes West Virginia's success in implementing its outdoor recreation work program. Some issues which were identified include inadequate funding and support for outdoor recreation, a need to preserve the State's natural and cultural resources, and a need to strengthen statewide planning coordination and technical assistance.

The West Virginia Recreation and Parks Association (WVRPA) and the Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development (GOCID) supported the establishment of a \$1 billion National Level Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund as well as an overall legislative program aimed at increasing the funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

As the following chart demonstrates, State and local demand for L&WCF assistance in FY 1991 continued to far outpace supply.

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded</u>	
Connecticut	26	\$2,038,066	1	\$90,500
Delaware	11	5,462,500	1	100,000
District of Columbia	1	52,046	1	52,046
Maine	34	5,090,800	8	277,100
Maryland	1	92,876	1	92,876
Massachusetts	9	743,408	6	496,028
New Hampshire	23	437,490	11	273,337
New Jersey	167	143,850,000	2	568,135
New York	90	9,736,744	7	1,278,426
Pennsylvania	6	1,003,338	6	1,003,338
Rhode Island 1/	43	4,500,000	0	0
Vermont	19	825,000	9	263,787
Virginia	21	3,000,000	5	614,000
West Virginia	15	1,500,000	3	159,500
Totals	466	\$178,332,268	61	\$5,359,073

1/ Due to low level of funding during FY 1991, all monies were directed to amended projects.

STATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 6(f)(7) of the L&WCF Act encourages States to express their concerns and make recommendations for improvements in current L&WCF policies, requirements and procedures, based on their experience with the program. Following is a summary of the major recommendations included by the States in their FY 1991 reports.

Response to Prior State Recommendations

Funding

The President's budget submissions to the Congress for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 requested State grant funding levels of \$30,000,000 and \$6,430,000, respectively. The appropriations received for 1992 allowed for an improvement of \$19,740,000, a reduction of \$30,013,000 from that of 1991.

Development on Leased or "Less-Than-For" Lands

Current policies regarding the acquisition and development of leased lands are based on the provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. Section 6(f)(3) of the Act requires that "no property acquired or developed with assistance under this section shall, without the approval of the Secretary, be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses." An exception is provided in effect by the specific language of Section 5(a) wherein assistance may be provided for development of basic outdoor recreation facilities on Federal lands under lease to States for terms of twenty-five years or more. No such language appears regarding development of lands under lease from any State, local body, private person or organization. It is possible, under current law, to provide grant moneys for purpose of developing lands leased from one public agency to another as long as the provisions of Section 6(f)(3) are safeguarded. This might be accomplished by joint sponsorships of the proposed project or other agreement whereby the lessor would assume compliance responsibility for the Fund assisted area in the event of default by the lessee or expiration of the lease. The Act would have to be amended to allow for development on lands leased from a non-public entity. We would not object to a change in law to accommodate such projects as long as adequate safeguards to the perpetual use requirement are included.

Modifying Administrative Requirements

A complete new update of the L&WCF Grants-in-Aid Manual was released on December 9, 1991. It included the much streamlined guidelines for the development of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan required by Section 6(d) of the Act. Also included were the changes effected through amendments to P.L. 91-646. The latter, once fully implemented, will

allow the States to review and approve real estate appraisals regardless of the amount of value involved in last years annual report.

The small conversion policy referenced as being in the draft and testing stage was refined and adopted for implementation. Among others things, the process allows for delayed replacement of very small conversions; in effect, land banking.

Changes to the Act would be required to provide for reimbursement of the cost of real estate appraisals as well as to authorize Administrative Grants to the States. We agree that the appraisal costs should be made eligible and would have no objection to the Act being so amended. We would question incorporating provisions for administrative costs which would result in reducing fund assistance available for the provision of enhanced public outdoor recreation opportunities.

Technical Assistance

Increased appropriations have allowed for the expansion of the Rivers and Trails Conservation Technical Assistance Programs. In fact, President Bush has asked for \$8,000,000 in Fiscal Year 1993 to support this worthwhile and productive effort. Moneys also were made available to the Riverwatch Program which provides the opportunity of a Federal, State or local partnership in enhancing recreation opportunities that can be afforded through the efficient management of hydroelectric power facilities. Two Regions have implemented a Technical Assistance Bulletin designed specifically to meet the needs of L&WCF grants administrators and SCORP planners. These bulletins are distributed nationwide.

FY 1991 State Recommendations

Funding

The number one concern among the States remains the need for increased funding on a sustained basis. (See "Response" section under "Funding" heading.)

Alaska, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Vermont all specifically addressed the need for increased funding on a sustained basis. Alaska, Kentucky, and Minnesota, further recommended that the State-side of the L&WCF receive a more proportionate (equitable) share of the appropriation.

Most of the States relied on statistics to demonstrate the need for more dollars. In Fiscal Year 1991, the 56 States and Territories received a total of 2,394 grant (pre)applications for a total Federal matching amount of \$324,782,660. From these amounts, 444 grant awards (18.5 %) totalling \$24,682,798 (7.6%) were made. The States contend that this data does not reflect the total need. Reportedly, the keen competition for the limited moneys available acts as a deterrent to many in making requests for assistance.

"The dwindling commitment of federal funds to the LAWCF grant program is of paramount concern to the State of Alaska. We believe this regressive funding posture could be further aggravated by the diversion of funds by Congress to meet foreign policy initiatives or domestic programs to recover from the recession. Alaska, like many of its sister states, is struggling to maintain a viable program to protect the past and future investments of LAWCF funds. However, this commitment must have the support and commitment of federal funds to meet these progressive administrative and program requirements. Steps should be taken to redistribute a more proportionate share of the LAWCF appropriation to the state side of this extremely important program. Congress should provide a consistent level of funding which the States need and deserve to help make a difference in addressing our outdoor recreation needs." - ALASKA

"As Kentucky enters the early stages of the second 25 years of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, there is growing anxiety over the levels of funding for state grants. Since 1979, the monies appropriated for state assistance have gone from an all time high of \$69,694,000 to \$20,000,000 in 1992. Kentucky received \$5.50 million in 1979 and is expected to receive only \$200,000 in 1992. Unfortunately, the state has many worthy projects that go unfunded every year. In 1991, the state received 25 preapplications from City and County governments but was able to fund just 24 because of the reduced grant monies. Over \$1.4 million of fund assistance was requested by local governments in 1991, and that amount could have been significantly higher if you consider the \$20,000 limitation on requests. Additionally, state agency projects were not solicited."

"Although this unmet need has a significant impact on park and recreation resources in Kentucky, our problem is not unique. Nationally, the estimates indicate a long-term deficit of public recreation investments. The states have and will continue to do more on their own, but the federal-state partnership in public recreation featured by the LAWCF must also be revitalized. The states should have a more substantive appropriation for both the considerable backlog of unfunded projects and future needs. Every year the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act guarantees sufficient Outer Continental Shelf revenues to ensure that \$200 million in deposits are available each year. Hopefully Congress and the Administration could support an appropriation that is more in line with the \$200 million that is authorized for the program. Equally important, both branches of the federal government should recognize the importance of state and local assistance by agreeing to appropriate a larger percentage of LAWCF to state grants." - KENTUCKY

"The inadequate and much reduced level of funding for state and local projects under the LAWCF program remains the greatest single concern. In Minnesota we have been fortunate to have had additional, though still inadequate, funding at the State level for grants to local governments and for state park projects. Given state budget problems of the last several years, however, the State commitment has been reduced and is not at all assured for the future. The great discrepancy between the amount of available LAWCF funds provided to federal agencies and the remainder left for the states is becoming more widely recognized and criticized by local governments. In an age of sharp competition among communities and states in attracting new business or holding on to existing ones, local parks are increasingly seen as important amenities with economic as well as social welfare and aesthetic benefits. After 25 years of commitment by the federal government to assisting local governments and states in meeting their outdoor recreation needs, there is an assumption that this is a legitimate and important role for it to play. There is also disappointment that the federal government has moved away from that commitment."

"A move toward greater equity in the LAWCF allocations between the federal agencies and the states must occur before states will view a federal/state 'partnership' approach to meeting the nation's outdoor recreation needs as anything but lip service. During the first five years of the grant program, from 1965-1969, an average of 48% of the annual appropriation were made available to state grant programs. During the last five years, from 1987-1991, the amount for state grant programs dropped to only 10%. Congress should be aware of and reverse this trend. State grant programs double the federal investment by contributing at least 50% of the total project cost; they provide close-to-home recreation for sections of the population which cannot afford extended vacations to visit the federal parks, and they provide jobs in the local communities." - MINNESOTA

"Congress should determine the immediate needs of local agencies and, based on the demand, provide sufficient funding to help meet the demand. Since LWCF money is reserved in the Fund, the act of minimizing the state side merely postpones the use of the money. The 1991 allocation and reapportionments enabled Ohio to fund only 18% of the local government projects requested. If all of Ohio's FY 1992 LWCF funds are available for funding local projects, only 44.5% of the requests can be funded." - OHIO

"Inadequate LWCF funding levels remain the major concern. Although Vermont's FY 91 apportionment of \$260,000 represented a 40% increase over FY 90 funding levels, it still does not begin to address Vermont's increasing recreation needs. The low funding levels of recent years have resulted in intense competition from fund applicants. Given the unlikely prospect that their project will be among the fortunate few chosen

for funding, more communities are electing not to submit an application. In an effort to spread available funding to as many projects as possible, most successful applicants are recommended for less than the full 50% of L&WCF funding allowed by law. Increasingly, local and State sponsors are providing the "lion's share" of the project's total cost out of their own pockets. Unfortunately, many of Vermont's poorer, rural communities where recreation needs are often the greatest do not have the ability to increase the local share in a project beyond what is minimally required. Unless additional LWCF funding is made available, many of Vermont's most pressing recreation needs will not be met." - VERMONT

Other funding concerns were raised by Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. Ohio believes provisions should be made for administrative grants and the allowance of real estate appraisal costs. (See comments made under the "Response to Prior State Recommendations" heading of "Modifying Administrative Requirements" in the preceding section.) South Carolina asks that the means of involvement of the private sector be explored. Oklahoma is against the establishment of additional single activity categorical grant programs as opposed to the flexible Fund program.

"The present indirect cost rate is an administrative problem in that the costs are directly tied to requests for reimbursement on a project-by-project basis. Section 6(e) of the LWCF Act should be amended to allow states to cover administrative expenses through a single yearly grant. This would enable the same levels of assistance to be claimed while reducing the tremendous amount of record keeping and paperwork currently required." - OHIO

"Funding through public sources at the Federal, State and local level is being reduced. Necessity dictates that the private sector become involved where attractive and feasible. LWCF regulations should be reviewed to allow this venture, understanding private sector motivation and profit motive. A task force made up of public and private sector participants should be formed to study the issue. There is much to be learned from the concessionaire policy of the NPS as well as State and local initiatives." - SOUTH CAROLINA

"During the past ten years, the funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund has become almost meaningless. Lack of appropriations by Congress is the biggest reason for this situation. However, over the years, projects that were once eligible under LWCF are no longer eligible. One example of this change is the category of facilities serving sport fishing. Now, when a community wants to develop a lake area, they must go

through two agencies. Under the new Trails Act, funding administration may again be funneled through other than LWCF. As with the sport fishing grants, this will cause undue and unnecessary burden on the applicant and create duplication. If additional splintering occurs, it will be a nightmare for a community to develop a park. All outdoor recreation grants should be administered under one department." - OKLAHOMA

Administrative Efficiencies

Eight States recommend changes in administrative procedures. Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Vermont called for a reduction in the number of assurances and certifications required. Texas advocated that the State be allowed to provide one set of assurances on an annual basis as opposed to one for each project. Vermont suggested combining all the necessary assurances and certifications into one form requiring only one signature from the sponsor.

"In the spirit of the Federal Paperwork Reduction Act the State of Texas requests authorization to submit one set of program assurances and certifications at the beginning of each fiscal year to serve collectively for all local government projects which are active and on file with the National Park Service. The applicable assurances and certifications proposed for annual submission authorization are as follows:

a. Standard Form 424-D Assurances

b. USDI Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension and other responsibility matters (Primary Covered Transactions)

c. USDI Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

d. USDI Certification Regarding Lobbying

e. USDI Title VI Assurances of Compliance

"These assurances and certifications would be duly executed by the appointed state liaison officer or alternate state liaison officer once each year. Similar assurances and certifications would continue to be required from local government grant recipients, and would be on file in the state project file in Austin." - TEXAS

"A secondary concern relates to the ever-increasing number of forms that must be attached to project agreements. The morass of regulations and associated forms that are now a required part of the L&WCF program seems bewildering to many sponsors. Although there is probably a good reason behind the need for all the forms, it would certainly be easier if all the necessary assurance, certifications, and other related requirements could be incorporated into one form requiring only one signature from the sponsor." - VERMONT

Maine, Ohio, and Texas all recommended ending or eliminating the dollar threshold employed to activate a State's authority to review applicants.

"Federal regulations on purchasing, EEO, acquisition policies, and others, are burdensome to small projects. There should be a review of regulations and new threshold limits set for several regulations. These regulations often increase costs of projects under \$100,000 disproportionately, and can work against their own goals by causing delays and cancellations of needed work. Many projects are killed because smaller local contractors cannot or won't meet federal employment and other requirements while trying to provide a rock-bottom price to their own town on a basic facility. Perhaps it's time to implement emergency circuit breaker tactics to rein development projects and stimulate the economy while taking advantage of lower prices brought on by the recession." - MICHIGAN (See preceding sections on "Response to Prior State Recommendations" and "Modifying Administrative Requirements.")

"Since the \$100,000 limit on state review of donation applicants is based on pre-1973 land values and past economic conditions which have changed over the years, the National Park Service should consider amending the manual (NPS-24.ED) to increase the review limit to \$200,000 or to a value adjusted for inflation." - OHIO

"To expedite the appraisal review process for projects with land donation in excess of \$100,000 the State of Texas requests authority to review and approve all project applicants through a "Waiver of Requirements", as stated in chapter 675.2.3 of the LAWCFC Grants Manual." - TEXAS

Pennsylvania recommends that the post-completion inspection policy be loosened to ease the workload burden on the States by scheduling the five year cycle to start ten years after project completion.

Conversion Requirements Relaxed

Idaho recommends that, in some instances public land that was initially acquired, dedicated, or managed for recreation purposes outside of the LAWCFC be considered as eligible replacement property for converted "development only" projects. The specific language suggested for incorporation in the LAWCFC manual under 675.9.3.B(4)(d) is as follows (underlined part):

"In the case of development projects for which the State match was not derived from the cost of the purchase or value of a donation of the land to be converted, but from the value of the development itself, public land which has not been dedicated or managed for recreation/conservation use may be used as replacement land even if this land is cur-

rently owned by the project sponsor or is transferred from one public agency to another without cost or by land which has been acquired or dedicated for recreation or conservation, provided the land is scrubland and the recreation use, and provided it can be shown through development and through the quantity and quality of the replacement land that there is a gain or increased benefit to public outdoor recreation opportunities. Final review and approval shall be made on a case-by-case basis by the responsible National Park Service Office." - IDAHO

Nebraska favors a change in Section (647C) of the LAWCFC Act to allow for exceptions to the "at least equal fair market value" provision on replacement lands. They believe allowances should be made on an exception basis when more replacement land (acres) with equal recreation utility can be acquired at a lower cost than the assessed value of the conversion parcel.

Both South Carolina and Wisconsin believe that more liberal policies should be developed for small conversions.

"There continues to be needed a policy that will allow small conversions to take place under a "testing" situation. Ideally, new acquisitions could be used as substitutes over a period of time and allow some previously assisted areas to "go away"." - SOUTH CAROLINA (See preceding sections on "Response to Prior State Recommendations" and "Modifying Administrative Requirements.")

"Major threats to the public investment in recreation must be guarded against at all cost; but states should be afforded some flexibility in resolving conversions that have no impact to the recreational resources created as a result of the LAWCFC Act. Street improvements, curb and gutter replacements, sidewalks and other similar encroachments often result in a very small taking of LAWCFC assisted properties. These minor takings are viewed as conversion even though their net impact to the recreational resource is often positive. Often these minor conversions result in an improvement to an assisted recreation area by improving the visual quality and/or access to the site. Yet these improvements go unrecognized and the state must go through the lengthy administrative process of conversion approval as outlined in Chapter 675.3 of LAWCFC Grants Manual. It would be helpful if the states could be afforded some flexibility in this process when dealing with minor or insignificant conversions." - WISCONSIN

Grants Manual Update/Program Standardization

Ohio requested that the grants manual be updated citing that the most recent release was in May 1989. (See preceding sections on "Response to Prior State Recommendations" and "Modifying Administrative Requirements.") They further state that a discrepancy exists between Re-

Issue number 148 and 153 concerning replacement land criteria and recommended resolution.

Massachusetts notes that the manual be updated to incorporate a policy issued several years ago which prohibits increasing the Federal share of a project funded at less than 50 percent without a commensurate increase in the non-Federal match. The State prefers a reversal of this policy, however.

Missouri believes differences exist among Regions and within offices regarding the interpretation and implementation of program policies and manual provisions. Accordingly, they encourage standardization of administrative practices and procedures.

Acquisition and Development Policy Changes

Indiana, Missouri and Ohio all expressed an interest in specific acquisition and development requirements. Indiana calls for the institution of a "waiver of retroactivity" so that acquisition costs could be incurred prior to application approval and to allow for dividing specific parcels into smaller components and project phasing.

"Create a waiver of retroactivity that would enable the local agency to separate parcels of land to be acquired and the value of each parcel. This waiver would be valid for a number of years and would require a plan for each parcel to be acquired before approval. An appraisal would be required upon federal approval of each phase of the project." - INDIANA

Ohio believes that the requirement for submission of a project boundary map involving acquisition projects at the application stage should be delayed until just prior to final billing.

"Under Section 660.2.6 boundary maps are to be submitted with the application. While this is reasonable for a development application, it is questionable that specific maps or deed references can be provided for an acquisition application. In many cases the actual acreage acquired varies from the original proposal and the pre-approval boundary map becomes invalid. This section should be changed to require the official boundary map for acquisition prior to final billing. Application approval should not be delayed because of the maps." - OHIO

Missouri believes current L&WCF acquisition and development policies tend to discourage public/private partnerships.

"Current literature indicates trends in park land management that encourage public use of private

lands, private development on public lands, and cooperative public/private developments. Present LWCF acquisition and development practices tend to discourage rather than facilitate such cooperative ventures." - MISSOURI

Other

Several other issues and recommendations received are summarized as follows:

South Carolina advocates that an impact analysis be completed before imposing new regulations.

Pennsylvania cited a problem with the automated financial reimbursement system, SMARTLINK, involving the posting process used by NPS-Finance. Also, they object to use of expenditure targets in the administration of the L&WCF program.

Connecticut cited a conflict between the Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and OSHA requirements and asked that a comparison study be undertaken.

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TABLE 1

**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1965 TO FY 1992**

FISCAL YEAR	LA&WC F TOTAL*	STATE GRANTS PORTION	FEDERAL PORTION
1965	16,080,000	10,375,000	5,705,000
1966	125,000,000	82,400,710	42,599,290
1967	110,000,000	56,501,000	53,499,000
1968	119,191,000	61,507,345	57,683,655
1969	164,500,000	65,000,000	99,500,000
1970	131,100,000	62,000,000	69,100,000
1971	307,400,000	185,400,000	122,000,000
1972	361,500,000	225,000,000	136,500,000
1973	390,000,000	181,000,000	209,000,000
1974	76,223,000	66,000,000	10,223,000
1975	307,402,000	180,000,000	127,402,000
1976	316,906,000	175,000,000	141,906,000
1976TC†	75,900,000	43,000,000	32,900,000
1977	537,799,000	175,516,000	362,283,000
1978	805,000,000	306,000,000	499,000,000
1979	737,025,000	300,700,000	436,325,000
1980	500,194,000	300,000,000	200,194,000
1981	200,990,000	173,705,000	27,285,000
1982	179,927,000	0	179,927,000
1983	336,000,000	110,619,000	225,381,000
1984	295,913,000	72,919,000	222,994,000
1985	206,612,000	71,000,000	135,612,000
1986	160,201,900	65,900,000	94,301,900
1987	193,006,000	32,700,000	160,306,000
1988	170,464,000	16,507,000	153,957,000
1989	206,233,000	16,700,000	189,533,000
1990	240,299,000	16,700,000	223,599,000
1991	341,675,207	29,043,000	312,632,207
1992	321,400,000	19,700,000	301,700,000
TOTALS	98,087,905,107	83,164,634,956	94,743,243,207

* Includes additional funds for Federal administration costs for Federal Land Acquisition and State Grants.

† Transition Quarter, July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976, because of adoption of new fiscal year calendar.



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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

REPORTING THRU SEP 30, 1991

***** TABLE 2: STATE SUMMARY BY PROJECT TYPE *****

STATE	PLANNING		ACQUISITION		DEVELOPMENT		REDEVELOPMENT		COMB		ALL PROJECT TYPES	
	COUNT	OBLIGATIONS	COUNT	OBLIGATIONS	COUNT	OBLIGATIONS	COUNT	OBLIGATIONS	COUNT	COUNT	OBLIGATIONS	ACRES
ALABAMA	9	833,245.82	52	5,899,487.99	453	43,696,145.60	14	718259.23	124	652	51,147,137.54	10596.8
ALASKA	8	741,963.44	44	9,577,740.08	153	16,186,189.84	8	689089.59	21	234	27,194,982.95	20159.4
ARIZONA	9	541,836.03	61	8,807,695.20	543	34,741,505.56	16	671632.84	47	669	44,761,869.63	3661.3
ARKANSAS	14	987,867.77	81	7,773,332.50	419	29,831,174.80	8	505757.84	104	626	39,097,332.91	38938.6
CALIFORNIA	21	3339,821.93	338	114,334,497.32	728	100,906,423.85	82	6384542.45	7	1176	224,965,285.55	180588.9
COLORADO	17	681,339.87	155	18,963,802.99	676	27,678,165.97	2	46378.81	30	880	47,287,687.64	58477.7
CONNECTICUT	7	661,429.38	193	26,346,848.22	101	19,257,520.14	39	5448575.05	7	347	51,714,380.79	27692.3
DELAWARE	6	610,951.31	76	15,836,570.87	71	11,909,677.27	7	578968.44	18	170	29,815,258.51	17417.3
DIST. OF COL.	9	675,838.06	3	1,148,335.00	47	8,864,028.61	14	2266181.94	0	73	12,954,355.59	222.0
FLORIDA	0	.00	126	60,335,541.94	137	31,977,833.53	6	1071736.69	4	273	93,385,112.16	68302.1
GEORGIA	17	1816,783.83	101	24,329,072.18	576	37,028,502.63	27	1847746.20	98	819	64,222,104.84	77419.4
HAWAII	6	529,822.75	24	15,663,875.89	84	13,730,315.87	2	192514.58	3	119	30,116,529.01	398.6
IDaho	8	889,818.67	47	5,926,714.95	253	24,103,567.98	9	241540.05	43	360	31,081,641.25	22295.4
ILLINOIS	8	1385,415.81	405	88,781,643.21	287	35,783,051.13	54	3999790.89	25	779	129,949,900.24	57768.9
INDIANA	8	557,079.56	66	15,245,128.91	278	49,768,136.20	17	2478227.24	99	468	68,049,371.91	29310.4
IOWA	7	311,952.32	261	14,799,129.54	725	27,728,111.70	23	1182560.11	75	1091	44,021,753.67	51619.3
KANSAS	7	157,359.29	71	5,868,100.66	396	31,953,578.69	27	2382195.35	39	540	40,361,233.99	9320.0
KENTUCKY	18	466,845.84	76	9,928,873.78	666	36,227,995.98	36	1097088.81	159	947	47,720,803.21	17617.8
LOUISIANA	8	327,295.53	95	14,994,187.52	397	41,636,194.89	20	1231856.87	72	592	58,189,454.81	73461.3
MAINE	20	547,547.00	128	8,843,587.70	396	19,361,746.04	42	2159177.95	74	660	30,912,058.69	40270.5
MARYLAND	6	1219,243.29	108	38,802,828.81	194	23,315,616.99	1	367671.89	7	316	63,705,367.18	36339.0
MASSACHUSETTS	8	1176,134.56	88	26,147,045.84	185	40,176,265.40	68	12149940.57	29	378	79,649,386.37	22272.6
MICHIGAN	6	1829,727.49	304	35,820,503.37	1136	66,547,165.96	26	1217487.00	66	1538	105,414,883.82	68170.4
MINNESOTA	9	1822,615.38	400	27,740,217.30	623	27,399,869.57	23	875340.87	87	1142	57,038,043.84	89932.2
MISSISSIPPI	12	636,634.14	28	4,010,283.03	336	32,404,768.79	9	299753.31	62	447	37,351,439.27	16308.5
MISSOURI	9	602,435.31	344	28,617,375.72	536	37,978,229.03	16	1521394.83	156	1061	68,719,434.89	55664.3
MONTANA	8	567,338.90	99	8,400,332.98	503	21,167,984.49	13	174568.81	68	691	30,310,225.18	72357.4
NEBRASKA	3	68,466.26	69	6,284,048.88	545	27,161,748.65	89	2820259.30	93	799	36,334,522.29	27594.6
NEVADA	8	789,623.62	27	8,628,812.84	182	20,784,181.44	20	1081488.00	5	242	31,124,105.98	17172.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	765,817.15	169	18,368,385.77	286	17,076,745.89	32	1090225.18	42	539	29,301,093.99	47909.7
NEW JERSEY	3	547,588.00	52	39,951,321.63	230	56,708,854.98	2	1039271.66	1	288	98,246,948.27	70323.3

* A PROJECT WITH NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT TYPES IS TREATED AS A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

** A COMB. PROJECT AMOUNT IS DIVIDED BETWEEN ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AMOUNTS, AS APPROPRIATE, BUT COUNTED AS A COMB. PROJ.

*** A PROJECT WITH MULTIPLE PROJECT TYPES, WHICH ALSO INCLUDES ACQUISITION TYPE, IS TREATED AS A COMBINATION PROJECT.

NOTE: THE ABOVE TOTALS INCLUDE THOSE PROJECTS FUNDED WITH LANCF ASSISTANCE AND SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES OR MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF LEGISLATION.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

REPORTING THRU SEP 30, 1991

***** TABLE 2 : STATE SUMMARY BY PROJECT TYPE *****

STATE	PLANNING		ACQUISITION		DEVELOPMENT		REDEVELOPMENT		COMB		ALL PROJECT TYPES	
	COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	COUNT	COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	ACRES
NEW MEXICO	23	1514,927.81	22	4,739,453.81	795	25,910,300.47	43	391946.12	54	937	32,556,635.41	14718.7
NEW YORK	12	4935,607.90	108	24,451,189.78	700	122,629,570.32	220	40313293.08	31	1071	192,327,661.08	64488.7
NORTH CAROLINA	19	1832,209.03	101	20,651,185.95	481	56,659,744.43	31	1258814.46	168	800	60,401,153.87	36172.2
NORTH DAKOTA	15	547,383.71	65	2,895,796.07	729	23,083,208.16	43	1263287.45	123	975	27,789,595.39	38292.7
OHIO	7	1234,534.77	358	47,794,989.63	543	70,443,421.84	16	2430853.82	85	1009	121,903,808.06	49664.8
OKLAHOMA	8	1032,951.53	62	6,855,976.48	694	34,912,700.95	50	1715637.11	78	892	44,517,274.07	5124.4
OREGON	8	648,604.61	197	20,068,635.48	921	23,154,974.49	69	3215785.43	25	1220	47,087,999.81	23382.7
PENNSYLVANIA	6	1761,546.87	257	23,414,055.25	864	98,179,387.22	185	13940695.99	19	1331	137,295,685.33	77375.2
RHODE ISLAND	8	584,290.96	76	7,131,977.20	191	28,443,294.64	21	3447403.25	14	310	31,628,966.13	76199.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	916,689.17	78	14,372,885.08	797	30,860,865.42	24	578670.23	126	1839	46,729,109.90	58818.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	347,383.00	65	2,797,279.56	975	24,766,679.65	110	1778414.81	76	1236	29,689,677.02	31154.0
TENNESSEE	10	861,644.57	84	13,251,857.29	380	39,745,990.63	76	4528295.41	72	622	58,387,775.90	41875.8
TEXAS	2	1118,483.98	97	35,671,141.78	601	96,303,566.39	4	359702.45	195	899	133,452,894.60	31353.7
UTAH	5	204,282.57	76	12,274,385.65	272	26,297,061.19	3	101000.00	23	379	38,876,569.41	27357.9
VERMONT	16	512,475.77	138	9,776,549.91	265	14,014,728.12	57	2194036.53	30	498	26,497,790.33	66481.3
VIRGINIA	4	139,904.99	57	31,053,094.24	168	33,689,104.75	5	672393.82	59	285	65,554,497.80	44146.3
WASHINGTON	8	594,622.86	198	24,481,581.30	258	27,034,387.77	44	2931157.44	7	515	54,961,749.37	132917.8
WEST VIRGINIA	4	137,085.22	35	3,032,349.81	253	31,212,427.45	15	1246725.11	41	348	35,628,587.59	8830.9
WISCONSIN	8	438,003.24	714	32,252,074.58	884	26,920,994.84	41	1568184.03	42	1689	61,179,256.69	116617.8
WYOMING	12	878,486.94	11	1,223,281.49	612	23,911,180.15	20	965527.04	40	695	26,978,315.62	6948.6
AMERICAN SAMOA	3	40,451.00	0	75,684.00	24	715,421.43	2	27028.57	2	31	858,585.00	11.0
GUAM	3	69,731.00	1	79,000.00	12	1,156,131.38	3	118779.00	1	20	1,423,641.30	8.0
NO. MARIANAS	2	22,793.00	0	.00	5	41,007.00	0	.00	0	7	63,800.00	.0
PUERTO RICO	3	214,261.27	9	1,788,886.00	86	28,639,818.60	9	1220894.77	8	115	31,783,860.64	681.3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	5	153,781.49	7	253,740.25	8	678,876.00	5	424784.00	0	25	1,511,182.62	43.0
GRAND TOTAL	496	44987,865.87	6899	1048,482,030.09	23652	1874,596,112.76	1848	144443639.19	2969	35864	3,112,429,787.91	2274135.8

* A PROJECT WITH NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT TYPES IS TREATED AS A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

** A COMB. PROJECT AMOUNT IS DIVIDED BETWEEN ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AMOUNTS, AS APPROPRIATE, BUT COUNTED AS A COMB. PROJ.

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**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
ASSISTANCE TO STATES
PERCENT OF FUNDS OBLIGATED IN FY 1991**

TABLE 3

STATE	PERCENT LOCAL	PERCENT SMA	PERCENT ACQUISITION
Alabama	100.00	0.00	40.05
Alaska	--	--	--
Arizona	98.18	25.38	8.68
Arkansas	100.00	6.25	87.18
California	74.66	0.00	0.00
Colorado	56.98	58.13	0.00
Connecticut	100.00	0.00	0.00
Delaware	-	-	-
Florida	100.00	58.52	19.84
Georgia	100.00	43.22	0.00
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	100.00	0.00	0.00
Illinois	100.00	100.00	76.32
Indiana	100.00	73.47	45.94
Iowa	100.00	7.70	0.00
Kansas	100.00	0.00	61.52
Kentucky	100.00	44.83	0.00
Louisiana	100.00	49.48	12.31
Maine	71.13	4.46	12.63
Maryland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	100.00	100.00	26.75
Michigan	100.00	57.96	0.00
Minnesota	100.00	80.54	59.33
Mississippi	63.13	0.00	0.00
Missouri	--	--	--
Montana	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nebraska	64.54	17.37	0.00
Nevada	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Hampshire	95.88	21.08	31.08
New Jersey	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Mexico	0.00	35.36	0.00
New York	47.02	97.18	15.64
North Carolina	65.01	7.30	34.99
North Dakota	22.37	0.00	3.99
Ohio	100.00	66.28	35.60
Oklahoma	100.00	25.36	5.74
Oregon	100.00	29.42	4.71
Pennsylvania	51.68	23.38	20.58
Rhode Island	--	--	--
South Carolina	100.00	0.00	0.00
South Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tennessee	100.00	27.04	5.73
Texas	100.00	95.71	37.78
Utah	89.82	0.00	0.00
Vermont	66.03	0.00	23.07
Virginia	100.00	0.00	0.00
Washington	68.83	49.74	0.00
West Virginia	71.47	23.95	0.00
Wisconsin	92.68	31.64	54.67
Wyoming	86.06	45.96	0.00
District of Col.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerto Rico	0.00	38.79	0.00
Virgin Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cam	--	--	--
American Samoa	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. Marianas	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	77.04	48.05	23.96

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES BY STATE FOR FY 1991

TABLE 4

STATE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/90 2/	TOTAL AVAILABLE FY 91 3/	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/91 2/	PERCENT UNOBLIGATED 9/30/91
Alabama	\$24,022	\$533,419	\$4,724	0.9
Alaska	\$51,770	\$452,835	\$10,508	2.3
Arizona	\$51,471	\$548,380	\$189	0.0
Arkansas	\$7,252	\$392,636	\$213,236	54.3
California	\$30,296	\$2,992,900	\$766,445	25.6
Colorado	\$13,413	\$513,350	\$3,205	0.6
Connecticut	\$6,285	\$494,772	\$491,772	99.4
Delaware	\$0	\$277,878	\$177,878	64.0
Florida	\$0	\$1,252,693	\$0	0.0
Georgia	\$112,304	\$764,096	\$317,203	41.5
Hawaii	\$192,423	\$504,594	\$400,594	79.4
Idaho	\$220,680	\$513,863	\$59,647	11.6
Illinois	\$280,945	\$1,534,638	\$18,408	1.2
Indiana	\$604	\$765,781	\$548,095	71.6
Iowa	\$105,737	\$529,592	\$0	0.0
Kansas	\$2	\$389,461	\$332,847	85.5
Kentucky	\$0	\$448,259	\$224	0.0
Louisiana	\$70,669	\$662,798	\$29,813	4.5
Maine	\$123,679	\$459,534	\$177,934	38.7
Maryland	\$0	\$598,848	\$598,848	100.0
Massachusetts	\$179,871	\$891,279	\$335,191	37.6
Michigan	\$724,994	\$1,632,369	\$1,580,549	96.8
Minnesota	\$136,596	\$666,596	\$269,312	40.4
Mississippi	\$0	\$436,328	\$328	0.1
Missouri	\$2,851	\$578,525	\$578,525	100.0
Montana	\$165,990	\$556,061	\$385,533	69.3
Nebraska	\$3,927	\$330,786	\$12,136	3.7
Nevada	\$22,049	\$334,989	\$47,673	14.2
New Hampshire	\$317,845	\$619,122	\$341,445	55.1
New Jersey	\$0	\$868,135	\$300,000	34.6
New Mexico	\$48,042	\$388,038	\$277,365	71.5
New York	\$177,056	\$2,678,610	\$1,400,184	52.3
North Carolina	\$150,643	\$792,337	\$124,928	15.8
North Dakota	\$71,214	\$345,202	\$239,819	69.5
Ohio	\$41,879	\$1,292,049	\$230,073	17.8

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES BY STATE FOR FY 1991
(Continued)

TABLE 4

STATE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/90 2/	TOTAL AVAILABLE FY 91 2/	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/91 2/	PERCENT UNOBLIGATED 9/30/91
Oklahoma	\$51,133	\$556,853	\$94,186	16.9
Oregon	\$183,309	\$637,902	\$383,832	60.2
Pennsylvania	\$438,558	\$1,591,311	\$93,845	5.9
Rhode Island	\$281,486	\$593,752	\$593,752	100.0
South Carolina	\$0	\$525,138	\$52,446	10.0
South Dakota	\$28,373	\$297,690	\$120,645	40.5
Tennessee	\$78	\$571,587	\$31,837	5.6
Texas	\$180,634	\$2,456,040	\$920,872	37.5
Utah	\$0	\$355,272	\$0	0.0
Vermont	\$21,811	\$345,104	\$81,317	23.6
Virginia	\$276,043	\$936,906	\$213,936	22.8
Washington	\$682,369	\$1,319,761	\$727,668	55.1
West Virginia	\$399,802	\$732,900	\$573,400	78.2
Wisconsin	\$451,362	\$1,055,922	\$688,699	65.2
Wyoming	\$181,606	\$444,870	\$90,255	20.3
District of Col.	\$52,046	\$171,238	\$119,192	69.6
Puerto Rico	\$428,722	\$914,359	\$164,360	18.0
Virgin Islands	\$63,466	\$88,466	\$82,189	92.9
Guam	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	100.0
American Samoa	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	0.0
N. MARIANAS	\$1,925	\$26,925	\$1,925	7.1
TOTALS 1/	\$7,057,242	\$40,712,749	\$15,333,987	37.7

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

2/ Does not include unobligated and unapportioned monies in the Contingency Reserve and the Special Reapportionment Account.

3/ Includes regular FY 1991 apportionment, reapportionments and carryover funds.

TABLE 5

L&WCF GRANTS REQUESTED AND AWARDED - FY 1991

STATE	NO. OF GRANTS REQUESTED IN FY 91	DOLLARS REQUESTED IN FY 91	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED IN FY 91	DOLLARS AWARDED IN FY 91
Alabama	85	\$ 1,862,234	15	\$ 498,660
Alaska	10	606,667	6	383,807
Arizona	16	794,266	10	482,231
Arkansas	52	1,373,424	6	179,400
California	51	5,671,888	20	2,815,409
Colorado	48	2,513,035	7	196,980
Connecticut	26	2,038,066	1	90,500
Delaware	11	5,462,500	1	100,000
Florida	35	2,647,520	16	1,252,693
Georgia	28	1,017,184	13	372,080
Hawaii	1	208,080	1	104,080
Idaho 1/	9	1,150,146	2	324,791
Illinois	90	12,388,889	6	1,094,420
Indiana	18	1,282,000	8	579,071
Iowa	9	435,882	3	165,552
Kansas	16	1,080,880	5	385,000
Kentucky	85	1,409,458	24	428,048
Louisiana	71	17,993,576	12	486,334
Maine	34	5,080,880	8	277,100
Maryland	1	92,876	1	92,876
Massachusetts	9	743,408	6	496,028
Michigan	80	7,700,000	7	359,050
Minnesota	73	5,300,000	7	529,600
Mississippi	47	3,136,350	12	421,000
Missouri	52	2,200,000	0	
Montana	11	384,421	4	170,000
Nebraska	45	914,385	20	336,394
Nevada	1	256,080	1	128,000
New Hampshire	23	437,690	11	273,337
New Jersey	167	143,850,000	2	568,135
New Mexico	56	3,700,000	2	96,000
New York	90	9,736,744	7	1,278,426
North Carolina	36	1,375,960	7	430,549
North Dakota	57	1,800,000	6	148,141

TABLE 5

L&WCF GRANTS REQUESTED AND AWARDED - FY 1991
(Continued)

STATE	NO. OF GRANTS REQUESTED IN FY 91	DOLLARS REQUESTED† IN FY 91	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED IN FY 91	DOLLARS AWARDED§ IN FY 91
Ohio	80	11,300,000	17	1,187,000
Oklahoma	23	533,212	19	462,043
Oregon	37	757,849	12	222,028
Pennsylvania	6	1,003,338	6	1,003,338
Rhode Island 2/	43	4,500,000	0	0
South Carolina	77	2,608,795	11	333,592
South Dakota	148	2,285,020	35	207,645
Tennessee	88	2,457,037	21	523,500
Texas	72	18,607,055	10	1,535,167
Utah	40	2,297,350	11	355,272
Vermont	19	825,000	9	263,787
Virginia	21	3,000,000	5	614,000
Washington 3/	88	18,727,057	3	592,920
West Virginia	15	1,500,000	3	159,500
Wisconsin	178	7,000,000	9	550,000
Wyoming	13	877,499	7	261,151
District of Col.	1	52,046	1	52,046
Puerto Rico	0	0	5	750,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	6,277
Guam	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	1	25,000	1	25,000
N. Marianas	1	25,000	1	25,000
TOTAL	2,394	\$324,782,660	444	\$24,682,798

† Many States negotiate the amounts requested by State and local applicants based upon the amount of total funding available or place dollar limits on the amounts that can be requested. Therefore, these data do not necessarily indicate all "demand" for grants in a given fiscal year.

§ Amounts awarded are for new projects selected during Fiscal Year 1991. These amounts may differ from amounts obligated by the State for new projects plus amendments from the current and prior fiscal year.

1/ Idaho has adopted a two year funding cycle.

2/ Due to low level of funding during FY 1991, all monies were directed to amended projects.

3/ Washington combines all funding sources for the purpose of project ranking. Since L&WCF represents a small percentage of available dollars, only a few L&WCF applications are anticipated.

END

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